

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 869.—VOL. XIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

PRICE 3D.

SPECULATIVE COMPANIES.

GREAT BRITAIN is just now very prosperous, commercially. Her manufacturers are busy, her merchants are doing a large (and we hope a profitable) trade, and her private citizens are believed to have at command a good deal of unemployed capital. The natural consequence of this state of thing is, that schemes for employing that capital are plentiful also. Numbers of new companies are in course of formation, most of which, of course, are alleged by their promoters to offer infallible means of making fortunes for adventurers therein, and all at least promise large—and certain—profits. It is now some years since a similar state of things obtained; and, as people may have forgotten the “smash” of 1866 and the ruin to thousands that followed, it may not be out of place to recall the experiences of that unhappy year, and to warn

the possessors of “spare cash” to be cautious as to how they invest it. We do not wish to deprecate the judicious employment of capital, because to keep money idle is practically to put it out of existence. The natural mission of capital is, not to lie idle in strong boxes, but to reproduce itself by use in wholesome enterprises. “In golden coffers have I stuffed my crowns,” was a vain and foolish boast, even when Signior Gremio made it; and it would be tenfold more foolish for any man or woman to follow his example in these times. But there is a judicious and an injudicious employment of capital; and it is against the latter that warning is needed. Glowing prospectuses often lure but to betray; and company-mongers rarely tell the whole truth concerning the enterprises they are engaged in floating. The bright side of a venture is ostentatiously displayed,

while the dark side—and, somehow, most enterprises have a dark side—is carefully relegated to its native obscurity. The warning conveyed by the history of the case of Overend, Gurney, and Company is as valuable, and is probably as much needed, in 1871 as it was five years ago.

And, pat to the purpose, that case has again cropped up this week. We hope the lesson contained in Lord Romilly's judgment *in re* “Peck v. Gurney and Others” will be lost neither upon the projectors nor the would-be shareholders of speculative companies. That judgment involved two important principles. In the first place, the Master of the Rolls laid it down that promoters of companies are responsible, individually as well as collectively, for the statements made in their prospectuses. If they make false statements and convey false impressions, or permit these



TRANSFERENCE OF COLUMBIA MARKET BY BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

things to be done in their name, they are liable to make good the losses sustained by persons who adventure their money on the faith of such misleading representations. That much for the benefit of projectors, who, it is to be hoped, will study the learned Lord's dicta, and govern themselves accordingly. In the second place, shareholders, according to Lord Romilly, must be careful to take an early opportunity of satisfying themselves that the concern in which they have been induced to embark their money is sound, solvent, and likely to realise the promises made in its name. Neglecting this precaution, they forfeit their right to recover losses, should losses accrue, from the directors whose misleading statements tempted to ruin; as Mr. Peek has done. This is a valuable hint to the possessors of spare cash, which it is to be hoped they, too, will improve.

There is, to be sure, a trifling difficulty involved in this last principle of Lord Romilly's judgment; and that is, what degree of neglect to inquire into a company's condition will involve forfeiture of a shareholder's right to redress for having been deceived? The whole thing comes to be a question of confidence; and if a man have sufficient confidence in the directors of a company to embark his money therein, he is likely to have sufficient confidence in them to abstain from immediately doubting and questioning their statements; and a demand for instant investigation would clearly be equivalent to such doubting and questioning. In such circumstances, the wiser course will be for capitalists to inquire first and subscribe afterwards, not to subscribe and then inquire; and this course, which is, after all, the one dictated by common sense, is that which we would recommend investors to follow. Some cases will present greater difficulties than others in prosecuting this search for useful knowledge; but in most instances, if not in all, these difficulties can be overcome if the work be set about with determination and a moderate degree of intelligence.

One class of companies which have been in vogue of late years, and to which the Overend and Gurney concern belonged, we hold to be always open, *prima facie*, to suspicion. We mean those in which it is proposed to transfer a so-called valuable business from private hands to a public company; and for this simple reason, that if such a concern be worth buying it must be worth keeping, it being always possible, in ordinary circumstances, to obtain capital, without having resort to a company, to carry on a really safe, sound, well-established, and profitable business. Such a business Overend and Gurney's was supposed to be till that "black Friday" in May, 1866, revealed its rottenness; and, had the business been as sound as it was supposed to be, does it stand to reason that the old partners would have shared so good a thing with others—that they would have "taken in" the new partners—understanding the words "taken in" in either of the two senses of which they are susceptible? And, as with Overend and Gurney's, so with other concerns which it has become the fashion to "transfer" in like manner as that was transferred. Let intending investors beware of such transferring projects, the motives prompting which are generally similar to those of the philanthropic individual who was wont some time ago to advertise that, for a trifling money consideration, he would impart a secret by means of which unlimited amounts might be gained on the turf—the obvious inference being that, if the advertiser's system was so sure to enrich others, it was still more certain to enrich the inventor, and therefore not likely to be disclosed for a paltry pound or two.

Finally, in presence of the existing—or supposed to be existing—plethora of unemployed capital, it will be well for intending investors to make careful inquiries before applying for shares in any given concern, to select useful and to eschew merely speculative ventures, and to look more to security than to large returns. These are but commonplace rules of conduct, and yet it is solely by neglect of such commonplace rules that rash speculations, unsound enterprises, and deceptive prospectuses can be launched; and by the same neglect it is that wholesale failures, commercial "smashes," panics, and social ruin are caused. It is, therefore, never out of place to urge their observance; and it is especially proper to urge that observance just at present, when capital is plentiful, and, we fear, speculative projects are more than ordinarily rife.

THE TRANSFER OF COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA MARKET, the gift of Baroness Burdett-Coutts to the Corporation of London, was formally handed over to the Lord Mayor on Friday, Nov. 3. A portion of the market had been contained in and decorated with a few banners and exotic plants. On each side were ranged the children of St. Thomas's School, which adjoins the market, and beyond these were the Columbia Shoeblack Brigade and the members of Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Sewing School. The list of the persons invited to take part in the ceremony included the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor Elect, with the Lady Mayoress, Sir Roundell and Lady Palmer, Lord St. Leonards, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Stanley, the Earl of Harrowby; Mr. J. Holms, M.P.; Mr. C. Reed, M.P.; Sir Travers and Lady Twiss, Mr. Sheriff Bennett, Mr. Sheriff Truscott, and most of the leading members of the Corporation. The Bishop of Winchester, Dean Stanley, and Sir R. Palmer, however, were not present. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs arrived at about two o'clock, and were received by the members of the markets committee, headed by Mr. J. F. Bontems, the chairman. Arranging themselves in a group, they awaited the Baroness, who arrived at about a quarter past two. After the greetings were over, a hymn was sung by the children, and the Baroness was then presented with a bouquet of flowers by two children dressed in white.

The Earl of Harrowby then stepped forward and said he had been entrusted with the task of expressing the sentiments which had actuated the Baroness in presenting the building to the Corporation. He then read the following address on behalf of her Ladyship:—"My Lord Mayor, Gentlemen of the Markets Committee, and Corporation of the City of London.—Under any circumstances, I should have felt myself a very inadequate representative of my own feelings on the present occasion; but I am

so completely unnerved by the sudden death, in my household, of a very valued member of it, loved and mourned by all, as well by the mistress whom for twenty-seven years she had affectionately and faithfully served, that I feel it better to abandon any poor attempt to speak, which I might otherwise have made, and to request my friend and relative (the Earl of Harrowby) to read for me a few words of thanks, most sincere and heartfelt, for the reception you have given me to-day, and also for the kindness of the thought which prompted the arrangement. Besides the expression of my thanks, I am desirous to advert for a few moments to one or two points in connection with the occasion which brings us together. I am very anxious to record publicly the gratification which it gives me to link my name with that of the Corporation of the City. From the time when the fond partiality of one long since gone to her rest placed me as my grandfather's representative in the house which bears his name, I have ever since received unvaried thanks from many members of that body, and warm support and sympathy in objects in which we were mutually interested. But, apart from individual feeling, I am thankful that I feel myself indebted to them as a public body for giving to my work in this place that character of permanent and national utility which can only be secured by incorporation with an ancient, well-tryed public institution, and properly not dependent on the frail tenure of a single life. It has been granted me thereby the singular, or at least the rare, satisfaction to have begun and completed in my own lifetime a work which it has occupied many years to accomplish. It is now fourteen or fifteen years or more since the property, then not inappropriately designated a "dustbin," on which we now stand, and its surroundings, first came into my possession." The address then went on to recount the circumstances under which the building had been erected, and it was incidentally mentioned that the cost of the market had not been so great as it had been frequently stated. After alluding to the subject of market traffic and other matters, the address expressed the gratification felt by her Ladyship at transferring the hall, to be added to the many noble halls possessed by the Corporation. In design, materials, and workmanship it was essentially an English building, not inaptly symbolising the Corporation itself. The address concluded as follows:—"I felt it impossible to allow this occasion to pass without some statement of my feelings of thankfulness that my work is accomplished, my sincere acknowledgment to all who have helped me in it, and my pleasure that I am enabled to hand it over to a body to which I am so warmly attached." Lord Harrowby said he would simply add his concurrence in the eloquent sentiments of his relative, and his warm sympathy with the wish she had expressed that this metropolis would increase the number of its markets, and not confine them to one locality. He thought the costermongers were a class which deserved to be encouraged, as, whilst they did no harm to the tradesman, they acted as a kind of moral street police, and preserved the City from that desolation which characterised so many Continental cities. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the ancient Corporation would survive the vicissitudes of time and change, and that they would prove themselves worthy guardians of the gift which had been intrusted to their charge.

The Lord Mayor then advanced, holding in his hand the deeds of the building, and, having expressed his sympathy with her Ladyship under the painful circumstances to which allusion had been made, gratefully thanked her for her noble gift to the Corporation. He assured her that the Corporation would use every endeavour to justify the confidence which had been reposed in them, and would exert themselves to make the gift as great an honour to the Corporation as it was to her Ladyship.

The company then adjourned to the central hall, where a *déjeuner* was given by the Corporation in honour of the event, and at which a large and distinguished company was present.

"THE TICHBORNE DOLE."

As the great Tichborne case is once more occupying the public attention, it may be worth while to recite a legend connected with the Tichborne family which caused the name to become very famous in Hampshire, and to continue so for ages—one, indeed, that, if properly treated, together with all the episodes relating to its recurring festival, contains ample materials out of which an anterior Tichborne romance might be elaborated; and, although it occurred several centuries ago, endeared the family name to the poor who resided in the county for a long period—indeed, almost till the end of the eighteenth century. The origin of the word *dole*, as is well known, is *lat-die*—i.e., loaf distributor—and in the good old times many ladies made themselves beloved during their lives, and often long remembered after death—by giving bread to the poor, or leaving a sum of money to provide a periodical distribution of food called a "*dole*." A quaintly-written local chronicle informs us that the most noted among the doles in England was one left by a charitable and highly-esteemed lady of the Tichborne family, who, it states, date their tenure of Tichborne manor, situate in the immediate vicinity of Alresford, in the county of Hants, from the ninth century. It has consequently remained their property for upwards of a thousand years. In the reign of Henry II. Lady Mabella Tichborne, who had been bedridden for very many years, finding herself at death's door, asked her husband, the then Sir Roger Tichborne, to let her have the necessary means to enable her to leave a bequest for the purpose of giving a loaf of bread once a year to all who should apply for it on the anniversary of the Annunciation of the Mother of our Lord, for ever. In compliance with that request her husband promised her the produce of such portion of his property near the park as she could go round while a stake or brand which he caused to be lighted would burn. He thought that, exhausted as she was, at her very advanced age, by many infirmities, she would not be able to get over much ground. Delighted, however, with the offer, she got herself carried to the corner of the park, and then, surprising every one present, including Sir Roger himself, she made an immense effort, and actually managed to hobble round one of the richest and most productive fields on the domain, which contained as much as twenty-three acres of very valuable land, and is known to this day as the "*Crawls*." When she had performed that feat she got herself taken back to bed, and, calling all her household around her, she told them that the Tichborne family would be prosperous so long as the *dole* was continued to the poor; but that she left her curse upon every one of her descendants who should neglect the distribution, or appropriate the means so left to any other purpose; and at the same time she prophesied that, in the event of the *dole* being withheld on any consideration of saving or greed, then the Tichborne family would fail, and the name be lost for want of male issue; she further said that in such case the Baronet of the day would have seven sons, but the next heir would have seven daughters, and no male children.

It seems that in 1796 a great crowd of gipsies, thieves, burglars, and all sorts of lawless people went into the district in an unruly manner on March 25. Then the neighbours, as well as the magistrates, made an outcry against the *dole*, attributing to it the cause of the excesses committed, so that it has never been regularly given since; and, very extraordinary to relate, there was a partial fulfilment of the prophecy, for in 1803 the then head of the family died and left seven sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to the baronetcy, but he died, leaving only seven daughters—that branch of the family then took the name of Doughty, so that the Tichborne name was actually merged for a time.

There is still in existence a beautiful painting illustrative of the *dole*, by a Belgian artist, named Tiberg, who went to Hampshire in 1670, at the desire of Sir H. Tichborne, to paint the scene. Fourteen hundred loaves, each weighing a pound and ten ounces, were baked every year, and whenever more than that number of persons presented themselves, all the extra applicants received twopence a piece in lieu of a loaf.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Government, it is stated, have resolved on proposing to the National Assembly, on its reassembling, that the seat of Government and of the National Assembly shall be transferred to Paris.

In Conservative Parliamentary circles at Versailles the project for a reform of the electoral law is being much discussed. The leading features would be—1, to raise the age of electors from twenty-one to twenty-five years; 2, to require a domicile of three years from electors; 3, to renew the Assembly by fourths; 4, to institute a second Chamber as a satisfaction to Radicals. The Republic would be formally proclaimed.

Count d'Harcourt, the French Minister at the Vatican, left Toulon, on Wednesday, to return to his post. It is said that for the present the Government will continue to maintain two representatives in Rome, one accredited to the Pope and the other to the King of Italy.

M. Drouin, the president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, takes a favourable view of the commercial prospects of France. He says that the average number of failures had not been increased by the late serious events, and that he is of opinion that a revival of trade may be reckoned on.

It is announced that, though the issue of small notes by the Comptoir d'Escompte has not yet commenced, the plate is already engraved, and that the notes will be about the same size as those of the Belgian Bank. They will be of the value of five francs each, and the total amount emitted is to be ten million francs. The notes are issued under the collective guarantee of nine banking houses. They will be payable at sight in Bank of France notes until Jan. 1, 1876, when the emission is to cease. The railway companies have, it is said, agreed to receive them. When the last loan was issued the Government announced that it would pay the coupons in England at a fixed rate of exchange—25s. 30c. The Government intends to limit this payment strictly to Rentes subscribed for in England, and with that object will require the production of the vouchers for the Rentes at the time of payment upon the coupons.

The Commission of Inquiry into the capitulations has received a voluminous statement from Marshal Bazaine relative to the siege of Metz, including autograph letters from the Emperor Napoleon and General Lebauf. It is understood that the Commission will be very severe, and punish every officer convicted of surrendering a defensible position or allowing the capture of guns without previously spiking them.

The Council-General of the Seine has unanimously adopted a bill introducing compulsory and gratuitous education. The paragraph of the bill in favour of the education being entirely of a secular character was rejected by 41 votes against 37. M. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, has written a letter to the *Impartial du Loiret* upon the subject of gratuitous and compulsory education. The Bishop says he is as anxious as anybody can be that every young Frenchman and Frenchwoman should know how to read and write. Experience in France has, however, shown, he declares, that wherever a school has given gratuitous instruction it has been less assiduously attended. Free schools would, moreover, destroy most of the religious schools, which could not maintain the competition. Children would then be compelled to follow a system of education which, if "we may judge," says the Bishop, "from the efforts recently made in Paris during the Commune, and elsewhere now, might become an immense religious and social danger." In conclusion, M. Dupanloup refers to the belief that the Prussians conquered in the late war because they knew how to read, and expresses the opinion that another reason was because they also knew how to obey. M. Dupanloup's letter is very sharply criticised by several of the Paris journals. The *Temps* says that when the Bishop asks the State to sacrifice its principles and its duties for the interests of the clergy, it is not equally but privilege that he requires, and his claim, instead of being well founded, is almost an impertinence.

M. Rochefort has been removed from Versailles to Fort Boyard, at the Ile d'Aix. Twenty-seven persons—two of them women—are under trial by court-martial on the charge of complicity in the murder of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, on March 18. The Public Prosecutor confessed that the case against the prisoners was weak, and little to strengthen it was elicited by the examination of the accused, which closed on Wednesday. The calling of witnesses then commenced, the first being M. Clemenceau, who, on March 18, was Mayor of Montmartre, and who is now a member of the Council-General of the Seine. He complained that, although called to give evidence, he was pointed at as a criminal in the indictment. The Public Prosecutor replied that if a political prosecution were instituted his time might yet come. The fourth court-martial has sentenced to death Quesnel, who had been found guilty of having taken part in the late insurrection and having set on fire the Paris buildings.

The workmen at all the weaving establishments at Rouen, with the exception of three, are on strike. The number of men out of work amounts to 2000. A strike of the wire-workers is expected.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council and the Council of the Estates were opened on Monday. The President, in his speech, dwelt upon the importance of the task before them—viz., the revision of the Confederation. The National Council at once commenced to confer upon the revision.

The Federal Council has directed its Minister in Paris to reopen negotiations with Denmark for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, and also one conferring the right of settlement.

ITALY.

Mr. Herries, the British Chargé-d'Affaires, has permanently taken up his residence at Rome, with all the staff of the Legation. The railway section uniting Savona with the French frontier will be opened to the public at the commencement of December next.

The deputies belonging to the Opposition party purpose holding a meeting shortly, in order to come to an understanding upon the measures for next Session.

SPAIN.

The negotiations which have been going on to effect a reconciliation between the two great Spanish parties—those of Zorrilla and Sagasta—have failed. Senor Zorrilla has just published a letter to that effect.

Inundations at Almeria, in Andalusia, have devastated a large portion of the working men's district, causing ten deaths and rendering 500 persons homeless. The municipality has consequently petitioned the Government for an advance of 5000 pesetas. Floods have also occurred in the province of Granada, and are said to have been as ruinous as those at Almeria.

BELGIUM.

The employers at Ghent have agreed to grant the engineers an advance of 10 per cent for ten hours' work, and, in case of overtime, for two hours extra they will be paid 50 per cent over and above the ordinary wages. The same rule will apply to Sunday work.

HOLLAND.

The official *Staats Courant* announces that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies and the English Envoy have signed the convention between England and Holland relative to Sumatra, as well as an additional paragraph to the convention of Feb. 5, 1871, relative to the cession of the coast of Guinea.

The new Customs Bill for the Dutch East India possessions abolishes the last remains of the Indian protective tariff. All differential duties on imports and exports cease. No general tax will be levied on exports, but merely a duty on the export of a few articles—for instance, 2 per cent on hides, 10c. per kilo. on indigo, 3d. per 100 kilos. on coffee, 80c. on 100 kilos. of sugar, 1s.

on tobacco, and 3½ fl. on tin. The bill embodying these changes has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, on Monday, the bill providing a war fund for the Imperial army was read the third time and passed.

The Federal Council has accepted the draught of the bill for the reform of the coinage, with various amendments suggested by the Prussian Government on the propositions of the committee.

The administration of the Bank of Advances issued a notification on Tuesday announcing that the Imperial Chancellor has ordered the redemption of the paper money issued by virtue of the law passed on July 21, 1870, by Dec. 31, 1871. The notes may at law be cashed at the Imperial Control Department. Government once as well as city of Berlin notes for 5 dols. and 10 dols. may, moreover, be paid in at all Federal treasuries.

Major-General Stiehle, who during the war was chief of Prince Frederick Charles's head-quarters staff, is about to be appointed Director of the Federal War Department.

AUSTRIA.

The political crisis in Austria has entered a new phase by the resignation of Count Beust, who has asked to be allowed to give up office on the ground of ill-health. The *New Free Press* says, however, that the Count does not resign voluntarily, but in obedience to a request made to him. Count Andrassy, chief of the Hungarian Ministry, has succeeded Count Beust as Chancellor of the Empire and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The names of the new Cis-Leithan Ministers proposed by Baron von Kellersperg to the Emperor are the following:—Baron von Kellersperg, President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior; Baron von Holzgethan, Minister of Finance; Herr von Stremayer, Minister of Public Worship; Herr von Chlimentzky, Minister of Justice; Herr von Plener, Minister of Commerce; Herr von Scholl, Minister of War; Herr von Grocholski, Minister of Agriculture.

The Imperial rescript, in reply to the memorial of the Bohemian Diet, emphatically points out that the homogeneity of Hungary with the Empire is in full force by virtue of the law, and that the administrative relations of Cis-Leithan dependencies have been regulated by fundamental laws of the realm. Changes could therefore only be brought about by conditional means. The rescript exhorts the Diet to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament. It expresses a confident hope that members will be sent to the Reichsrath, abstention in this respect involving grave responsibilities. The Bohemian Diet, at its sitting on Wednesday, unanimously declined to comply with the request of the Imperial rescript to proceed with the election of members to the Reichsrath. The Diet was consequently forthwith closed.

GREECE.

Owing to a defeat in the Chamber the Greek Ministry has resigned, its candidate for the office of president having been rejected in favour of the candidate of the Opposition.

TURKEY.

Much excitement, the *Levant Herald* says, has been caused in official circles in Constantinople by the news that Emin Bey, late First Secretary to the Sultan; Hussein Avni Pacha, late Minister of War; and Husni Pacha, late Minister of Police, have been suddenly arrested and shipped off in penal exile to a fortress in Cyprus. An official investigation showed, it seemed, that they had been guilty of great abuses while in office, and accordingly a special Council of Ministers was summoned by the Sultan, and at this Council their punishment was decided on. Emin Bey and Husni Pacha were at once sent off to Cyprus; but Hussein Avni Pacha was allowed, on account of ill-health, to remain awhile longer in Constantinople. The *Levant Herald* declares that no such wholesale act of courage and high justice has been performed by any Turkish Minister within its fifteen years' experience of the country, and that the effect cannot but be most salutary, not only in the capital, but throughout every province of the empire.

THE UNITED STATES.

The local State elections show large Republican gains in all the States where they have been held. President Grant's re-election, next year, is assured by a majority of at least three-fourths on the electoral vote, and probably 500,000 on the popular vote. The Republicans and Reform Democrats have completely broken the Tammany Ring, carrying New York City by 26,000 majority, and defeating all the Tammany candidates, except Tweed, who has 12,000 majority for Senator—a loss of 1500 on his former majority. The Democrats elect Joel Parker Governor of New Jersey, but the Republicans have carried the Legislature.

President Grant has sent instructions for a firm and judicious enforcement of the law in Utah, directing that no compromise should be effected with the criminals.

A great disaster has befallen the American whaling fleet. Thirty-nine vessels last summer passed through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean, following the whales. Their success was good, but the ice became troublesome; and in September ice-floes drifted from the north-west, pushing the vessels on to shoals, crushing four and hemming in twenty-nine others. The captains, on Sept. 13, resolved to abandon the vessels which were hemmed in, to save the crews. Twelve hundred men, half Kanakers and half Americans, took refuge on board six vessels, arriving at Honolulu two weeks ago. In all thirty-three vessels have been crushed or abandoned. The loss is estimated at 1,500,000 dols. There is great excitement in whaling circles.

CHICAGO.

It is stated by the *Tribune* of Chicago that in no two weeks of the history of that city has so much been accomplished as in those immediately succeeding the great fire. The railroads and shipping are again active; the Chamber of Commerce has been re-organised; the Post Office and Custom House are, to a great extent, re-established; the banks have resumed business, and the number of depositors exceed the number of drawers; the tramways are running; the Relief Society has attended to immediate wants and is providing against winter suffering; the schools have been reopened; water is supplied in abundant quantity; the arrangements for restoring the gas service of the city are already far advanced; new steam fire-engines take the place of the old ones; the newspapers are issued regularly; and the various departments of the municipality are in efficient working order. Thus in a single fortnight, the *Tribune* adds, the foundations of the new Chicago have been laid, and building is commencing on them, stronger, better, and more lasting than before.

Careful measurements are said to place the length of the burned district, from its starting-point to its place of ending, at four miles and a half, with an average width of a little over one mile. The number of acres laid waste is about 2500, while the number of buildings destroyed is stated at 20,000, of which 1500 were substantial brick edifices. Of the money value of the loss, different estimates are given, varying from 200 to 300 millions of dollars. The *Chicago Tribune* says about 50,000 people have left the city, leaving a population of some 280,000. In the five grain elevators burned, 1,600,000 bushels of corn were consumed, leaving unharmed eleven grain warehouses, containing 5,000,000 bushels. One half the stocks in the city of pork products and flour were burned. Fifty million feet of lumber were destroyed, leaving 240 million feet. Of coals 80,000 tons were burned, and as much saved; 95,000 dols. worth of leather, one fourth the whole stock, was also burned, and also the greater portions of the stocks of groceries, dry goods, and boots and shoes, while over one half the ready-made clothing was destroyed; but of all these articles the quantities burned amounted to only about a three-weeks' supply, and more of each is being rapidly received. About 10 per cent of the currency in use in Chicago was burned. About 30,000 houses are still standing. Of the origin of the fire the story here-tellers has been that it was caused by a kerosene lamp which had

been carried into a stable by a boy to milk a cow after dark, and which the cow kicked over. But this is now denied. The fire really broke out in the hayloft of the stable referred to, but its origin is unknown.

The *Chicago Times* states that during the fire a son and daughter, who had carried their sick father in their arms from a third story to the street, off red a cartman 15 dols. to carry him a few blocks out of danger. "Don't talk about 15 dols. to me; say 1000 dols., and I will talk with you." They had no more money, and tried to carry their father, who urged them to abandon him and save themselves; but they would not, and were overtaken by the flames and perished.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY delivered, at the London Institution, in Finsbury-circus, on Monday evening, the second of his course of lectures on "The Elements of the Physiology of Bodily Motion and Consciousness." There was again a large attendance. Having in his previous lecture discussed "the phenomena of motion and consciousness exhibited by the living body, and the general conditions on which they were dependent," the professor went on to offer some observations on "Contractile matter: its structure and properties." The most careful observations yet made showed that the remarkable power of contraction possessed by the muscle in the living body, and known as "contractility," differed essentially from the contraction which took place in other substances, as in the case of a piece of iron heated and then allowed to cool. In the act of cooling the iron became smaller in volume, and that was the sense in which the word "contraction" was commonly used; but the most careful experiments with contractile living matter tended to show that, if there was any diminution of bulk at all when the act of contraction took place, it was comparatively insignificant. What happened to the muscle in contracting was that it became much shorter, but at the same time to a corresponding extent broader. In fact, it was a change of shape, and not a diminution of the bulk or contraction in the ordinary sense of the word; and what was true of the muscle in that respect was, so far as known, true of all kinds of contractile living matter. In the previous lecture something had been said of this contractile matter in the form in which it was most familiar to us—in the muscle of one's arm. There was no better way of seeing the contractile properties of living matter than by taking a drop of blood from one's finger and examining it with a microscope of a magnifying power to the extent of not less than 600 to 700 diameters. The first thing to strike the eye on subjecting the drop of blood to this examination was the immense quantity of red discs floating in it, which gave it its red colour. These discs arranged themselves in rolls, like rolls of money or coins.

When these red corpuscles became quiescent they arranged themselves in their meshes—pale bodies which had no colour, which were a little larger, and which were generally of round or rather irregular form. These were what we called the pellicles or corpuscles of the blood. Watching these carefully, one would see that their shape was undergoing alteration. When kept up at the temperature of the body, about 80 deg., they would be seen to send out shoots, which looked like so many animals moving or crawling about with an independent existence. They did, in fact, possess a sort of quasi-independent existence. Living matter constantly exhibited this incessant change of form or contractility, and there could be no more surprising or instructive spectacle, because here we had an illustration of the contractility of living matter in its simplest and most rudimentary form. All that could be made out of these corpuscles was that in one part there was a rounded form which was called a nucleus, whilst all the rest was mere transparent jelly, in which little granules were imbedded here and there. The part first pushed out, in the movement which had just been noticed, was as transparent as glass, and the change of form or property of contractility appeared to be inherent in the molecular constitution of the substance itself. Therefore, although he had chosen to illustrate the property of contractility in the highly developed muscles of the arm, to begin with, it was in the molecular constitution, where living matter was to be found in its simplest conditions, that the explanation was to be sought; and when the physiologist came to that stage he must relegate the task to the students of molecular physics.

Living matter, as had already been said, was constantly exhibiting a change of form in the exercise of its contractility. The phenomenon was not an isolated one, but was to be found in the corpuscles of the blood of all living creatures which possessed blood. It was therefore a very widely extended property, and must pervade a large amount of the simplest forms of living matter. One form of contractility was to be found, for example, in the air-passages of the windpipe, and in many other parts of the human body. The gullet was lined with a sort of pavement of little cells, and from the surface of these there protruded small filaments, which exhibited a constant movement that must necessarily proceed from the contraction, in opposite directions, of their parts. It was a sort of fanning movement. In the human body the observation of these movements or currents was very difficult; but there was no difficulty whatever in observing similar phenomena as exhibited by structures of the same kind in the lower animals. If one were to take a frog and pull out its tongue—perhaps one would rather not—but if the tongue should be pulled out, and if fine powder of charcoal were to be scattered upon it, it would be found that this would be swept away or moved along in one direction. This was an instance of the property of contractility of living matter. A still better subject of illustration was the common fresh-water mussel. If a portion of the gill were cut off, covered with water, and examined with a microscope, it would be found that the particles were being swept past the edge of the gill filaments, which were in a constant state of motion. Nothing was to be seen in these filaments but transparent matter—that living matter which he called protoplasm, and which was the foundation of all animal and vegetable life. Even on examining microscopically the mud at the bottom of a pool, or the gutters on the road, this element was to be found in a vast number of living forms, varying in diameter from the 300th part of an inch to about 1-10th of that size, irregular in shape, and sometimes quite transparent. The edges of these bodies were quite transparent, although the inside might be more or less full of coloured granules. They were to all intents and purposes like, he would not say identical with, but to all intents and purposes, like those corpuscles of blood already described. They were constantly in motion, and, by the help of the property of contractility, moving about. In that transparent matter this wonderful power of contraction resided, and by that means it lived, fed, and crawled. There was no better subject for illustrating this property in vegetable life than in the common nettle. Its power of stinging was dependent upon the presence of a vast number of peculiar hairs with which its surface was covered, and which consisted of long filaments not more than 1000th part of an inch in diameter, with an outer coating of woody substance, and in the interior a mass of that living matter which he had called protoplasm. This matter was composed of granules which possessed the power of contractility just as much as the corpuscles of blood in the human body. The manifestation of this phenomenon was not to be confounded with that which was to be seen in the case of the sensitive-plant, which exhibited great irritability when touched. The precise conditions under which that irritation was produced were not perfectly understood, but there could be no doubt as to the prevalence of this living matter called protoplasm, and that, whatever its precise conditions might be, this contractility was its fundamental property. A curious organism illustrative of the existence of this living matter and its property of contractility was found in abundance about the mouths of tan-pits. It was called *ethalium*, and consisted of strings of protoplasmic matter. It was a network of protoplasmic fibres—a sort of semi-fluid mucus. With this matter a curious experiment was made by an eminent German physiologist, who filled the intestines of a beetle with it, and, in order to see whether its

contractions could be determined in a definite way, applied electricity to increase its contractile activity. The result was that the substance contracted throughout its whole length and became thicker in proportion, just as the biceps muscle of the arm, under similar conditions, becomes thicker when bent in lifting anything, and, when the electric shock was over, the substance lengthened out to its former dimensions. The same principle was at the foundation of all animal motion. As the power of steam was derived from its expansion, so in the case of a living body the locomotive source was the contractility of this protoplasmic matter or muscular fibre. When the muscles contracted, something else took place besides a change of form. It had been found on minute and careful chemical examination that after the muscle contracted it became slightly acid, the acidity increasing the longer the contraction was continued, until at length the acidity interfered with the function of the muscle. It had been found that the acids so developed consisted of carbonic acid, in the first place, and also of lactic acid containing a certain proportion of hydrogen. In fact, muscular contraction was inseparably accompanied by a certain amount of decomposition of the muscular matter or plasma, and hence the necessity for rest to supply the deficiency which the exertion had occasioned. The same thing was illustrated in the case of the death-stiffening. The stiffening of the body after death was accompanied with decomposition of the muscular plasma, which became rapidly acid; and there was reason to believe that every act of muscular contraction was a very minute and insensible death-stiffening.

The subject of the next lecture of the course, to be delivered in the same place on Monday next, will be "Nervous Matter: its Structure and Properties."

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

It is not a little remarkable that intelligence of the discoveries of the German expedition to the North Pole regions should have reached us almost simultaneously with the melancholy intelligence of the destruction of the American whaling-fleet among the floes and icebergs of the great fishing-waters. Perhaps we shall never cease to be intensely interested in Polar expeditions and adventures in the regions of perpetual frost until the finding of that passage which, when once made, will probably be of no practical use to navigators. Of course the answer to this would be—we never know of what use a new discovery will prove until we have actually mastered it, and if the researches of science or enterprise were only to wait on the maxims of utilitarianism we should die of inanition or grovel on in semi-barbarism.

Whether the actual passage, which has already cost so much in money and in the lives of brave men, be discovered or not, the German explorers claim to have found what will repay their hardy followers for some danger and difficulty—an inland sea of clear water beyond the ice-fields, and "full of whales." Making every allowance for the natural enthusiasm of discoverers, it may well be that these latest explorations have penetrated beyond the frozen belt which it has been believed guards the entrance to the mystic pole, and have actually got out of the domains of Zero into a higher temperature. Be this as it may—and we await further details of the voyage—there can be no doubt that valuable results will be achieved, and already a new territory may be marked on the map. Among them is the great lake, or fiord, as the discoverers call it, surrounded by its ice-mountains and lying beyond Mackenzie's Straits. Of this magnificent sheet of water, which has been named Kaiser Franz Josef's Fiord, we are able to publish an illustration from a sketch by First Lieutenant Julius Payer.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A remarkable case of suicide was investigated, on Wednesday, by Dr. Lankester, at Marylebone workhouse. The deceased was a photographer, and had been employed by Messrs. Mayall, Regent-street, for many years. During the last two years he had become the slave of intemperate habits, and his employers, who appear to have done all they could to reclaim him, gave him notice. On the Sunday morning after that notice had expired he gained access to the premises of Messrs. Mayall, smashed several hundred pounds worth of valuable lenses, and obtained a quantity of cyanide of potassium. This he took home, and with it poisoned himself. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

LECTURES IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Tuesday evening the first of a proposed series of lectures was commenced in St. Paul's Cathedral. The seats under the dome were thrown open freely to the public, and this was so well taken advantage of that only a few rows at the extreme back of the choir provided were unoccupied. At eight o'clock a procession, comprising the choir of the cathedral and some of the clergy, entered and occupied the places properly allotted to them. A collect was intoned, and a hymn, selected for the occasion from "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," was sung by the choir and the assembly. The Rev. Canon Gregory then mounted the "lectern," which is placed in a position well calculated to ensure to the speaker from it the advantage of being heard by all whom he addresses. The rev. gentleman then delivered a lecture on the theme, "A Comparison of our Social Position with that of our Forefathers Two Centuries Ago." He set out by referring to the great changes which had passed over society at large during the past century and a half, and the duty which was imposed upon the Christian moralist to take advantage of these to elevate, civilise, and Christianise the masses. The England of 1688 contrasted strongly with the England of the present. Land was then rudely and partially cultivated, few fields were inclosed, roads were bad, news travelled slowly; while to-day, by means of good roads, railways, and telegraphs, distance scarcely existed at all in the old sense. The population was now four times as numerous as it was then. Wealth had increased more rapidly still, having been 50 per cent more rapid than that of the population. But material progress did not necessarily involve moral and religious improvement. The Revolution was not an age of faith; but men were beginning to sicken of licentiousness. Missionary societies were then first founded. As to crime, the records were then so carelessly kept that no comparison could be instituted. Probably it would be near the truth to say that in 1688 deeds of violence and open robbery were more common than now; whilst such crimes as fraud and embezzlement are more numerous now than then. The proportion of those who could read and write was greatly increased. It was possible, however, to be misled on this point. It would be a mistake to suppose that the mass of people were educated now and not formerly. Civilisation was in many respects superficial. The wide chasm between classes still obtained. That all should be equal was obviously not in accordance with the condition of our existence; but that country was the happiest where the largest proportion of the people were well cared for. There was cause of anxiety wherever society was more and more unequally divided between rich and poor. The Rev. Canon intimated that in his next lecture he would consider the two periods in contrast as to distribution of wealth, the relation between capital and labour, and related topics.

MR. MORLEY, M.P., ON THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at a meeting in connection with the Independent Church at Tenbridge, and in the course of his speech observed that there was a great conflict going on as to what should be the character of the Church of the future. We heard a great deal now of attacks upon the Established Church, for instance, but he did not believe himself in such attacks. They as Nonconformists had to show the spiritual power that existed in their own Church; and the best way to put down the Establishment principles, to which he was as great an enemy as anyone in England, was to make their own power felt. The question that was to be solved was whether the foundation of the Church should be the spiritual life of the Church exhibited through the agency that sprang out of that life, or whether it should be the spiritual power of the Church exhibited through the mechanism manifested by the civil power. He contended that the antagonism they should exhibit must be against Establishment, and the day that saw the Establishment done away with—not the Church, but the connection of the Church with the civil power—would be the day when Dissent would not be stronger. It was a great mistake to suppose that, inasmuch as the Church would then be led to feel its power, which it had never as yet exhibited, it was surrounded by a large proportion of the wealth of the country—the upper and middle classes; it rested upon law and endowment, and that rendered its own self-action unnecessary; and when we accomplished what he was sanguine enough to hope would be during his time—the change for which they had been praying and working—namely, that religion should be free from the incubus, the mischief, and, no doubt, evil which resulted from attempts at what had been thought to be the maintenance of the truth—he believed it would be a blessed thing for the Church itself. He had no doubt that a vast amount of power would be given beyond that now wielded, and that there would be an enormous increase as the result. There was plenty of room for them all, although it very much depressed him to witness and to know the great amount of Rationalism and Infidelity on the one side, and Ritualism and Romanism on the other, which was openly displayed even in the Church in the present day. As an instance of the former, the lecture delivered by Mr. Clark on Sunday last was a sad illustration. Mr. Morley concluded by advocating a high spiritual life in every Church member.



THE GERMAN NORTH-POLE EXPEDITION : DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE, OR FIORD, KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA: SKIRMISH AT TORO.



INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

THERE are regions where the state of insurrection appears to be chronic. The country seems to be the seat of an incurable disease, which nothing but a radical change, not only in the government, but in the nature or constitution of the inhabitants, can effectually cure. A revolt in Mexico, accompanied with savage fighting, unappeasable vengeance, and hopeless complication of rival demands, excites only that passing attention which we accord to a newspaper paragraph; and only a temporary surprise is excited by learning that the long and sanguinary contest in Cuba, which we had believed to have terminated long ago, has been revived under some new form and with a few new actors in the terrible drama. In fact, the insurrection in that unhappy island has never been subdued. The Spanish troops have been constantly engaged in the endeavour to suppress the revolt; and it is said that they have displayed not only great courage and determination, but also considerable moderation in their repeated successes; but they have been unable to stamp out an opposition that, by its desultory nature, offered no opportunity for a definite campaign, and revived at some distant quarter as soon as it was crushed in any particular district. The latest intelligence records a signal advantage gained by the army at a formidable position taken up by the insurgents in the Toro mountains—a range situated in the department of Santiago—where they had encamped in considerable force. Imagine a high mountain, steep, rugged, and scarped, defended by deep gullies and artificial intrenchments, and commanding a naked plain, which it is almost impossible to traverse when exposed to the fire of an enemy, the earth turned into a morass by a torrent of rain, and the difficulties of attacking such a stronghold may be conceived.

Nevertheless, the commandant of the district, Brigadier Campos, did not hesitate to operate against it; and, advancing from Matilde at the head of a force of 1750 men, he rapidly approached the mountain by a forced march. Assailed by a murderous fire, the soldiers of this little army, consisting of chosen tirailleurs, never faltered; and the storm of shot, meeting them as they pushed on to the attack, failed to subdue their *elan*. They crossed the breadth of the plain at the double, and at once threw themselves on the slope of the mountain, and commenced their difficult clamber to the summit, exposed as they gained each eminence to a shower of bullets which never stopped for a single instant. Having at length reached the position, they charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The conflict was short and sharp. The insurgents could not sustain the fury of the onslaught, and at once broke their ranks and abandoned the flag, which was captured by their assailants. They then retreated to the neighbouring woods for safety, where the dense mists concealed them. Thus the success was only of that temporary character which left the insurrection to gather renewed force on some future occasion, and the victory, which was one of the most important achieved for some time past, may have carried dismay into the ranks of the rebels; but it has effected little towards the pacification of the country, where fresh reinforcements are awaited by the Spaniards, with a view to those future operations which may prolong but can scarcely be expected to terminate the conflict. Our Engraving represents the aspect of the battle-ground just before the final retreat of the rebel force.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

For the United Kingdom.—Post Free.

Three Months . . 3s. 10d. | Six Months . . 7s. 7d. | Twelve Months . . 15s. 2d

For the Colonies and those Countries where the Postage is One Penny.

Three months . . 4s. 4d. | Six months . . 8s. 8d. | Twelve months . . 17s. 4d
(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Post-office Orders should be made payable to THOMAS FOX, at the Somerset House Post-office, Strand, W.C.



FEMALE EDUCATION AND MANNERS.

THOSE who are acquainted with the ladies' literature of the eighteenth century—nay, those who have read the prophets of the Old Testament—are aware that a large number of the topics which nowadays turn up concerning the tastes and habits of women are commonplaces—thousands of years old in substance, and always recurring in different forms. It is not worth while discussing the downfall—threatened, if not very nearly accomplished—of the chignon. Such trifles as hoops and toupées go in and out like a dog in a fair, and are beneath all grave notice. But it was impossible to read without a smile of a proposed, if not realised, league of ladies for the promotion of modesty and thrift in dress. This object was found as difficult of promotion in the days of the Hebrew Monarchy as it is now; and the "wimples," the "crisping-pins," and the whole bag and baggage of feminine folly resisted the thunders of exasperated prophets, just as they now do those of journalists. A hundred years ago, too, women of austere virtue entered into solemn leagues and covenants to discountenance costly attire and dress, which was said to be more like undress. We are not going into these matters. It looks very like a farce for men to dictate modesty to women, though where the farcical element lies is another question. There is an everlasting freemasonry among the ladies in these matters; they will settle them among themselves; and we have not one moment's doubt that fifty years hence exactly similar discussions will be going on. Well-made women will not conceal every feature of beauty for the non-concealment of which any shadow of conventional authority can be pleaded; and, for the rest, we do not believe that with the majority of women it ever was, or ever will be, simple, inexpensive, and in good taste.

It would seem hard and cynical to assert that in the matter of the higher education of women the look-out is substantially similar, and we certainly would not discourage any efforts that are being made to raise it. Nay, in all these matters, unless we deny the reality of progress and give up all attempts at improving things, we appear to be shut up to the conclusion that better things must be in store. Still, the actual immediate prospects are not decisively encouraging. We have carefully watched the recent movements in favour of teaching women the same subjects as men,

and with the same thoroughness, and have read every Report that came in our way, especially those of examiners in specific branches. We have done more, for we have endeavoured to allow for the fact that male examiners may be supposed to approach the examination-papers with a little old-fashioned prejudice hanging about them; though, on the other hand, it may be said that inevitable gallantry would counterbalance anything of the kind. The result of our reading in the matter is just what, we confess, we expected. Some of the examiners differ from the others in their tone; but it is only here and there that a report is satisfactory. The Cambridge University report, just published, which refers to the examinations of last July, is typical. The number of students increases, and there is, we are told, a certain improvement; but this is not stated in terms which lead us to vary the traditional estimate of the distinctive peculiarities of men and women. The examiners report a want of logical faculty, and, above all, of exactitude in the simplest matters of English grammar. Every father of boys and girls who has studied their studies will recognise the truth of this. It seems absolutely impossible to make the average girl know what accuracy means; and, when we come to the grown woman, we too often find that, in proportion as she is capable of the strong and steady application which is necessary to accuracy, she is unfeminine. This is old-fashioned criticism, but, though very willing to unlearn our prejudices, we have found ourselves driven back upon them in proportion as our range of observation has increased.

It has been observed that the women students pass the worst examinations in subjects in which women have had the teaching of them. This is partly true and partly false; but, in any case, it does not throw much light upon the subject. Women have had their education in their own hands for ages. No one has compelled them to adopt this, that, or the other ideal of culture; and the end, thus far, is that there is a great gulf between women and men. That gulf will now, in appearance at least, begin to be bridged over; but unless the men go back, or stand still, how is the relative position of the sexes to be altered? Whatever answer may await questions of this order, there is nothing to abate the ardour of any lady-student, or lady-teacher, or zealous worker in the cause of improved culture for women. But there may be some chance that if we forsake too decidedly the old lines of mental training, we may waste our labours, and have an excessive reaction. This seems to us the danger of the moment, and we should be glad to see a little less attempted and a little more done well.

NEW COMET.—On the evening of the 3rd inst. a telescopic comet was discovered at Milan, by M. Tempel, in the constellation Aquila. It was observed by Dr. Winnecke, at Carlsruhe, on the 5th, at 7.11 p.m., in right ascension 18h. 38 min. 26 sec., and south declination 11 deg. 14 min. The right ascension is increasing about 1 min. 40 sec. daily, and the declination rather more than 1 deg. This makes the fourth comet now visible.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—On Sunday, the 29th ult., as Mrs. Warre, wife of an Eton master, was walking by the side of the river with two of her children, one of them, a little boy, accidentally fell in. The screams of the mother attracted to the spot Arthur Bingham Crabbe, an Eton boy, who happily chanced to be near. He unhesitatingly plunged into the water, and, seizing hold of the little fellow by the hair of his head, swam with him to shore, and restored him uninjured to his mother. The Royal Humane Society has voted its silver medal to Patrick McCarty, a boy fifteen years of age, in the emplot of Messrs. Pearson, of Stockport, for saving the life of another lad named Dutton, while the latter was bathing in the Mersey. McCarty, while on the fourth storey of the building in which he was employed, heard that a boy was drowning in the river. He rushed down, taking off some of his clothes as he ran, and plunging in, swam to the spot where Dutton had just sank. He then dived, and succeeded in grasping the drowning lad by the hair, and bringing him to the surface. He then swam towards the shore, supporting Dutton as well as he could; but at last, owing to the struggles of the latter, he was forced to release his hold, and the boy sank a second time. McCarty dived again, and again succeeded in getting hold of Dutton's hair. He then swam with him to a rock, when he shouted for assistance. They were subsequently taken off in safety, both boys being very much exhausted.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.—MR. COBDEN AND MR. HENRY RICHARD.—It is now more than twenty years since Mr. Cobden brought forward his motion in Parliament in favour of international arbitration (June, 1849), a motion which was warmly supported by able speeches from Mr. Milner Gibson, Joseph Hume, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hobhouse. Although the motion was not carried, yet ninety-seven M.P.'s supported Mr. Cobden's view by their votes on that occasion, including the representatives of most of the principal cities of the kingdom. During the debate it was remarked by Lord Richard Grosvenor that "he did not think the hon. member for the West Riding (Mr. Cobden) proposed anything at all impracticable." Mr. Roebuck also very appropriately asked, "Do we laugh or lament that Vattel, and Puffendorf, and Grotius (the great masters of international law) have no influence over the councils of nations? What is the proposition of the hon. member but to give their principles a force which it is admitted they ought to have?" In the interval that has elapsed since that debate the question of international arbitration has made great progress. It has, for example, been recently applied, with the approbation of all Europe, to the settlement of the long pending Alabama claims, and other difficulties between Great Britain and America. And her Majesty, in proroguing Parliament this summer, bestowed her marked and special praise upon the same great principle, and "rejoiced to have an opportunity of recommending it by example." Hence the time is peculiarly favourable for the motion of which Mr. Richard, the member for Merthyr Tydfil, has given notice—viz., "To move an address to the Crown, early next Session, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Powers, with a view to the establishment of a permanent system of international arbitration."

THE NEW EARL.—The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., &c., whom her Majesty has been pleased to advance to the dignity of an Earl by the name, style, and title of Viscount Clan-deboye, of Clan-deboye, in the county of Down, and Earl of Dufferin, in the said county of Down, is the only son of Price, fourth Lord Dufferin and Clan-deboye, in the Peerage of Ireland, by Helen Selina, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, M.P. He was born at Florence, in June, 1826, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to his father's Irish honours while still a minor, in 1841, and was for some years a Lord in Waiting on the Queen. Accompanied by a friend, he made a tour through parts of Ireland during the famine of 1846-7, and published an account of it on his return. In 1860 he published, under the title of "Notes from High Latitudes," a narrative of a yacht voyage which he made to Iceland in the preceding summer. In the same year he was sent by Lord Palmerston to Syria as British Commissioner for the purpose of making inquiries as to the massacre of the Christians in the neighbourhood of Mount Lebanon; and he was rewarded for his ability in that capacity on his return to England by being nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division. Already, namely in 1850, he had been created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Clan-deboye, of Clan-deboye; and, having held for some time the post of Under-Secretary of State for War, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1868. His Lordship, who is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Downshire, and Colonel of the Royal North Downshire Militia, married, in 1862, Harriet Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, in the county of Down, by whom he has a numerous family. According to Sir Bernard Burke, he is also senior heir-general of the Hamiltons, anciently Earls of Clanbrassil, a title which became extinct on the death of Henry, second and last Earl, nearly two centuries ago.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN attended Divine service in Crathle church on Sunday, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Dr. Norman Macleod officiated, and gave thanks for her Majesty's restoration to health.

THE QUEEN has granted to Lady Burgoyne the suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace which has become vacant by the death of Viscountess Guillemore.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, accompanied by the Royal children, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Edinburgh, left Marlborough House, on Monday, for Sandringham. The children of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse remain at Buckingham Palace, as they are suffering from whooping-cough.

MR. DISRAELI was, on Monday, nominated to the office of Lord Rector of Glasgow University by the Conservative section of the electors. At a meeting of the Liberal students Mr. Ruskin was unanimously proposed. A keen contest is anticipated.

MR. TENNYSON will contribute a new Arthurian poem of considerable length, entitled "The Last Tournament," to the *Contemporary Review* for December.

THE REV. DR. WYNTER, president of St. John's College, Oxford, died suddenly, last Saturday morning, at the age of seventy-eight.

MR. POWER, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been unanimously re-elected to fill the office of Vice-Chancellor of that University.

GENERAL TROCHU, in thanking the electors of the Council-General of Morbihan, announces his intention shortly to retire from public life, stating that the presidency of the Council was the last honour he would accept.

MR. J. O. GRIFFITHS has been appointed Junior Counsel to the Admiralty.

THE FREEMASONS OF ITALY intend to establish a grand lodge at Rome.

M. GAMBETTA is about to be married. M. Victor Hugo has addressed to the ex-dictator a letter congratulating him on the approaching happy event, which he characterises as the union of a comet with a flower.

MR. ALFRED ROOKET, a local solicitor and a prominent Nonconformist, is the Liberal candidate for Plymouth. A Mr. Bates, of Liverpool, is the Conservative candidate.

MR. PETER SPOKES, Mayor of Reading, is to receive the honour of knighthood, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the town when the foundation-stone of the new Grammar School was laid.

A TIMEKEEPER NAMED WILLMOT was, on Wednesday, sent to prison for six months by the Sheffield magistrates for having horsewhipped a lady in the street.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE NATIONAL SOCIETY on Wednesday held its annual meeting at Manchester. During the proceedings it was stated that Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women would come before Parliament early in the ensuing Session.

A ROYAL COMMISSION will be appointed to inquire into the case of the Megera, and will begin its sittings as soon as the court-martial on Captain Thrupp has come to a conclusion.

THE ASSASSIN OF JUDGE NORMAN was hanged, and his body burned, last Saturday. The burning of the body was carried out by men of the lowest caste.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB has been formed in Norwich. The promoters disclaim any personal hostility to the Queen as a lady, but will endeavour to substitute, by all lawful means, a Republican for a Monarchical form of Government.

ELIZABETH HARRIS, who was lately committed for trial from the Marylebone Police Court for having attempted to murder her two children, is now an inmate of the Smallpox Hospital at Hampstead.

SOME WORKMEN, employed in carrying out some alterations at Hampton Court Palace, have discovered two human skeletons within a short distance of the surface of an old pavement. It is estimated that the remains must have been buried from 150 to 200 years.

THE EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS from April 1 to Nov. 4 amounted to £37,582,918, an increase of nearly £1,200,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £43,646,176. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,409,245; and in the Bank of Ireland, £340,556.

MURPHY, the anti-Popery lecturer, having arrived at Whitehaven, Mr. Little, the Superintendent of Constabulary, has written to him stating that if, in the face of the serious riots which occurred in the town last April, when Murphy had a narrow escape of losing his life, he should again attempt to deliver his lectures, he (Mr. Little) will feel it necessary to apprehend him under a warrant as the only means in his power to prevent what may end in a breach of the peace and serious riots and disturbances.

THREE UNDERGRADUATES—the Hon. John Trollope (Magdalen), Mr. Charles Stooks, and Mr. Cunningham (of Clare College), Cambridge—were, on Tuesday, committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, on the charge of rioting and assaulting police officers and constables, on the previous night, in a Town-and-Gown riot. The committing magistrates were the Master of Christ's and Messrs. Brown and Wentworth.

JAMES AND MARY COSLOW are in custody at Preston on the charge of having obtained a number of valuable dogs and other property by fraud. According to the evidence in the possession of the police, their operations seem to have been of a multifarious and profitable character, and many inquiries are being made concerning them. The prisoners, who have passed under various aliases, are said to belong to Manchester.

THE "PALATIAL BARRACKS" AT ALLAHABAD, which cost more than £200,000, have been definitely pronounced so unsafe that the 10th Regiment were ordered to vacate them at once. The men are now under canvas.

THE PARIS *Charivari* has a caricature representing France as a female figure addressing a young cadet. With one hand she points to a book on which is written, "Military Instruction," and with the other to a bottle labelled "Absinthe" on a café table. "My child," she says to the lad, "this must suppress that."

SIX BOYS, all between eight and fifteen years of age, belonging to the commune of Rendan, and living with their parents, stand charged with the murder of a poor widow. It is said that no one of them has attended school the last two years. Their parents were in the habit of sending them every day to La Chaux-de-Fonds to beg, and these boys had become mere vagabonds.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS show that the total imports for last month were valued at £2,810,514, against £25,372,027 in October last year; and for the nine months of this year, £272,704,422, against £239,570,874 in 1870. The exports were valued at £19,947,873, as compared with £17,550,799; and for the nine months, £183,338,265, as against £166,284,990 last year.

A "CUNNING WOMAN" was on Monday sentenced to five years' penal servitude, by the Recorder of Newbury, for having obtained money by false pretences. In this instance she had exercised her craft to get a small amount from one of her dupes by alleging that she could produce upon a glass the image of a man who was said to have stolen some goods.

LORD MAYOR DAKIN, on Wednesday, took leave of the officials at the Mansion House, and the compliments usual on such occasions were interchanged. On the same day Mr. Alderman Gibbons, the Lord Mayor elect, was admitted into office with the customary formalities.

LORD MAYOR GIBBONS went to Westminster, on Thursday, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and, as usual, he was accompanied by a state procession. The procession went by way of King-street, the Poultry, King William-street, Arthur-street West, Upper Thames-street, Queen-street, Cannon-street, New Earl-street, Queen Victoria-street, and the Victoria Embankment to Westminster. From Westminster Hall it returned by way of the Embankment, New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street to Guildhall. In the evening the customary banquet was held at the Guildhall.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE, whose generosity the Parisian population had a good opportunity of appreciating during the siege, is just now occupied with the erection of an immense hospital for his fellow-countrymen in the Route de la Révolte. This hospital, the construction of which will cost about 700,000fr. (£28,000), will be called Wallace's Hospital, and Sir Richard Wallace will pay the whole cost of maintaining it. The annual expenses, says the *Siecle*, are estimated at not less than 150,000fr. (£6000).

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF VISITORS TO THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872, and in order to facilitate the knowledge of new objects selected for their excellence, the Royal Commissioners have decided that exhibitors of British manufactures shall have supplementary space in one of the annexes. The exhibitors will not be charged a rental for such space. Some West-end tradesmen held a meeting, on Tuesday night, to consider the best means of preventing the Exhibition from being turned into a gigantic bazaar.

A GUNMAKER AND CARTRIDGE-DEALER, OF BIRMINGHAM, was lately fined £10 by the local magistrates for having unlawfully kept 50,400 cartridges, containing more than 5 lb. of gunpowder, without a license. He, on Wednesday, appealed against this decision to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Judges decided that the sixth section of the Gunpowder Act of 1860, under which the proceedings were taken, applied to the manufacturer of cartridges, and not to the dealer in them. The conviction was therefore quashed.

THE LOUNGER.

"SOCIAL SCIENCE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL." This was the heading of a column in the *Times* newspaper on Wednesday, and to me the heading was not a little startling. Nor was my astonishment decreased when I came to read the report of which that heading was the title. The writer in the *Times* takes the matter very coolly; thinks that it is a good thing to utilise our cathedrals in this way—i.e., by calling together therein people to hear a lecture on social science; and no doubt it is a good thing. But is it not a remarkable innovation? and just now, too, when Ritualism is spreading in all directions, not merely in our cities and towns, but in our villages; for it is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Ritualists that consecrated buildings are extremely sacred places—sacred, indeed, as the Holy Temple at Jerusalem was deemed to be by the Hebrew nation. True, the lecturer is a dignitary of the Church, and the lectures are to be delivered on week-days. But if a clergyman may lecture on secular subjects in a sacred place, why should not he lecture on secular subjects on sacred days? and if we introduce secular subjects into sacred places, why not have secular lectures on sacred days? Canon Gregory is lecturing on this question, "Are we better than our Fathers?" and it is obvious from his introductory lecture that he does not mean merely, "Are we more religious?" Were he only to discuss this question, no Ritualist, however high—or, more properly speaking, however narrow—could think the lecture inappropriate to the place. But Canon Gregory means to take a wider sweep. For example, in his next lecture he intends "to compare the diffusion of wealth among the masses of our people in 1688 and at the present time." In another he is to discourse "on the relation between the employers and the employed—between capital and labour." In a third he will examine "how far the distribution of capital and labour differs from what it was 200 years ago." In the fourth, and last, he will take up pauperism. All these subjects are good, and doubtless will be attractive, but they are essentially secular, according to the received meaning of that word, and, though no doubt the worthy Canon will salt them with religious reflections, secular they must be considered; and whilst, by a vast body of people the Canon will receive praise for his courage, the Ritualistic people will be much scandalised by the innovation. For my part, I hail this movement with satisfaction for many reasons, but for this reason especially. It will, if it go on, do much towards obliterating that absurd, mischievous distinction between sacred and secular knowledge. Man is sacred. This idea is plainly to be seen both in the Old and New Testaments. Nature is sacred. David tells us that it "declares the glory of God;" and Goethe calls it "the living, visible garment of God." Why, then, should such subjects as those on which the worthy Canon proposes to lecture be called secular, or any other subjects upon which men need instruction?

"The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," constituted by an Act passed last Session, has got to work. It met on the 7th for the first time, and all the new Judges were present but Sir Robert Collier. He has to go through a curious process before he can take his seat. The Act provides that the Committee shall be selected from the Judges. Sir Robert was not on the Bench; he had, therefore, to be made a Puisne Judge before he could be made a member of the Judicial Committee. Curious this, and clearly an evasion of the Act. The framers of the Act thought that none but experienced Judges ought to form a Court of Appeal, and common-sense instinctively sanctions this view. To appeal from experienced Judges to men who have never sat on the Bench, on the face of it, is anomalous. But what will not political expediency sanction? Sir Robert wanted promotion, and probably pressed for it; and, of course, it had to be given him. Sir Robert is not aged—he is only fifty-four; but he is fond of other things besides law. He is an artist, a scholar; and doubtless was glad, even at a pecuniary sacrifice, to secure the *otium cum dignitate* of the Bench. I say at a personal sacrifice, for there is no doubt that the emoluments of an Attorney-General are far larger than the salary of this judgeship. But, then, the office is permanent. Retired Judges get a pension; and the labour of a Judge is not half so heavy as that of a Crown law officer. Sir Robert will not be missed in the House. As principal law officer of the Crown he was not appraised very highly. It is not intended by this that he blundered. The charge made against Sir Robert last Session was, that often when he was wanted he was not present. Indeed, neither of the law officers of the Crown rendered much service to the Government last Session, albeit at times those services were much needed. Perhaps this was inevitable. Barristers who have heavy cases before the Courts all day—such as the Tichborne case, for example—cannot be present at early sittings, and can hardly be expected to attend the evening sittings very closely. But, as their official emoluments are very large—larger, it is said, than the salary of a Lord Chancellor—there will be grumbling if they are not present when their legal services are required. Nobody seems to know what the emoluments of the law officers amount to. Mr. Leeman, the member for York, promised that he would move for a return, and, I think, gave notice; but the motion was never made. It was said last Session, upon what seemed to be good authority, that the Solicitor-General gets as much as £7000 a year from the Patent Office in the shape of fees. These are not paid by the Treasury, but by the poor patentees; and therefore, doubtless, no inquiry has been made about them. But enough of Sir Robert: he brought little light with him, and we shall not be in darkness without him.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, late Solicitor and now Attorney General, has been steadily climbing ever since he was called to the Bar, in 1847; but it was not until 1865 that he gained a footing in Parliament. He wooed the electors of Exeter in 1864, when Mr. Divett, the Liberal member, died; but so did Lord Courtenay, and wooed successfully. Lord Courtenay is a Conservative, but he was not chosen because he was a Conservative, but because he was an Earl's son; for in the following year, Lord Courtenay having decided to stand for East Devon, Exeter returned two Liberals—to wit, Sir John Coleridge and Mr. Edgar Bowring. Sir John, as "a decided Liberal," took his seat below the gangway, and thence he soon began to

Pour his full tide of eloquence along,
Serenely pure,

but not "divinely strong." He had, though, the art to enchant men's ears; for his eloquence, when he is quite himself, is musical as Apollo's lute, and he obtained at once a position in the House. But he could not get office until 1868, when Mr. Gladstone became Premier, and then Sir John was made Solicitor-General under Sir Robert Collier, his senior at the Bar by four years and senior in the House by thirteen; and now he is Attorney-General. Thus high has he risen in twenty-four years—not quite to the top of the ladder, but within a few rungs of it. His next step will be on to the Bench, and then—what pleases Heaven. He may become Lord Chief Justice, or even rise to the woolsack. At present, in that direction, Sir Roundell Palmer stands in his way. But Sir Roundell is nine years older than Sir John—Sir Roundell being fifty-nine; Sir John, fifty.

Mr. George Jessel, the new Solicitor-General—probably by this time Sir George Jessel—is only forty-seven years old. He came into Parliament for the first time in 1868, for Dover; and, as he beat his opponent by a hundred majority, let us hope that he will be again returned. But Dover is a very ticklish place. Whenever there is an election at Dover there is always a contest; indeed, no man since the first Reform Bill has ever been returned without a contest, nor has it ever been possible to divine beforehand whether a Liberal or a Conservative would win. There have been since that Reform Bill eleven general elections. At each election two members were returned; and I find that of the twenty-two members returned eleven were Liberal and eleven Conservative. My readers must not, though, imagine that Dover always returned one and one. Sometimes two Liberals won; at other times two Conservatives. It will be seen, then, that Mr. Jessel, with such a fickle

constituency, cannot feel himself secure. Mr. Jessel, as a speaker, is the very opposite of his colleague. What Sir John is I have already said. He is an elegant, graceful, musical speaker, but not "divinely strong." Mr. Jessel's eloquence, on the contrary, is plain, unadorned, but very forcible; not so enchanting as Sir John's, by any means, but far stronger and more severely logical. If I had to choose an opponent in a fair, stand-up, argumentative contest, I should prefer Sir John to Mr. Jessel. The latter is what pugilists would call a tough customer. Mr. Jessel is a Jew, and holds to the Jewish faith. His family name was probably once Jesse. In the old persecuting days the Jews were often obliged to conceal their Jewish names. It is pleasant to see how rapidly English prejudice against the Hebrew race is dying out. The leader of the Opposition is a Jew by race, and so is the First Lord of the Admiralty, and now one of her Majesty's law officers is a Jew both by descent and religion. Well, a clear stage and no favour, and may the best man win.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

There is no management which plays such queer tricks as that at the Gaiety. "Cinderella" is played for a few weeks, and "The Match-Maker" for a few days, and then withdrawn; and the changes are constantly rung on the various Offenbachian operas which have been more or less popular in their time. I suppose Congreve's "Love for Love," as altered by Mr. John Hollingshead, was meant to draw; though I myself cannot see much object in producing a play which cannot be acted until it is mangled, and which, in its shorn state, is entrusted to not particularly brilliant artists. Mr. Congreve's play is most enjoyable reading, not because it is vulgar, but on account of its pungency, and point, and satire, and occasional flashes of exquisite fancy. As played it is to me hopelessly dull and vexatiously annoying, because I see that the point of the play is lost and all the art of the author destroyed. What is the use of introducing old Freight on to the stage if he is not jealous of his wife's youth and beauty? And how sad it is to see Mrs. Freight and Mrs. Frail (for I shall call her Mrs. Frail, in spite of the Gaiety prudery which makes her Mrs. Thrale, and has set all the world a-laughing) two uninteresting walking ladies! I am not at all anxious to see the original dialogue between Ben the Sailor and Miss Prue preserved, or to hear, except in very select society, the celebrated song of "Buxom Joan;" but you may guess how tame is the light of words between these young people when it is toned down to suit the modesty which shies at Mrs. Frail. Again, the talk between Sir Sampson Legend and Angelica is not edifying, but without it we misunderstand the motives of the old gentleman and find the young lady an insipid doll. I have said that the comedy is not particularly well acted. Miss Farren and Mr. Stoye do their best to make the audience laugh, though the lady has very little to do, and the gentleman has to fall back upon "Shiver me!" and other conventional expressions appertaining to stage sailors which are not warranted in this instance by the text. The costumes, though not quite correct, are very gay; but I cannot honestly say, though Mr. Hollingshead has, under the circumstances, done marvellously well, that the comedy is worth seeing. If it had been ever so good it would not suit the Gaiety stall visitors, who have utterly ruined anything like first-rate dramatic art at this theatre. The toothpick sucking, drawing young idiots who have taken possession of this theatre, and come lounging in after their late dinner, not only fail to see the point of any play because they have not the brains to understand it, but, by their constant chatter, prevent anyone else from enjoying it. During the performance of "Love for Love" two of these underbred fellows chattered so loudly and constantly that I was compelled to turn round and ask them to go out. Much to my surprise, they did it without a murmur, and with their tails between their legs. They came back for the "Belle Hélène," when I went out. This reminded me of the little old man and woman in the weather cottages. Some such arrangement as this should be devised for swells: Part 1, for audience of average intellect; part 2, for idiots.

The French plays have commenced again at their old home, the St. James's, and the first stars have been M. and Madame Victoria Lafontaine, once upon a time *sociétaires* of the Français. They are both fair, but not first rate, artists; but the plays this week have not been particularly interesting and the audiences not so large as I could have wished. It strikes me that the general company is not so good as usual. A good French actor is delightful to me, but a bad one is more annoying than any amount of bad English actors.

At the GERMAN REEDS' an old entertainment, by Mr. William Brough, called "The Peculiar Family," has been revived with considerable success. Mr. German Reed is away yachting in the Mediterranean; but the young men, Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. Corney Grain, divide the old characters between them, and Mr. Alfred Bruce comes in for a chance of a bit now and then. Add to all this talent Mrs. Reed and Miss Fanny Holland, and there is little wonder that "The Peculiar Family" is attractive. The lion's share of the work of course falls upon Mr. Arthur Cecil, who is, as every one knows, quite equal to the occasion.

A very important drama is in rehearsal at the Lyceum, notwithstanding the "triumphant success of 'Pickwick,'" and it is a drama which I really believe will take the town. If the acting is good the play cannot fail. It is easy to guess it is not of English manufacture, though it will be cleverly altered to suit the market. The Gaiety Christmas piece will be by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and will deal with the adventures of Thespis in Olympus. Here, again, I expect a great success.

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, VENTNOR, has received a handsome donation of £100 from Mr. J. Pearson towards the chapel fund, the foundation stone of which is to be laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester in December next.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The road lately opened by President Grant and Lord Lisgar, which is part of a line expected to reduce the passage between London and New York to six or seven days, runs from Bangor to Vaneborough, a distance of 114 miles. Here the line crosses the St. Croix river, the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, 91 miles. Thence it runs to a point called Paines Junction, a distance of 26 miles; thence connects with the Intercolonial Railroad, and proceeds to Truro, 116 miles, and from there goes direct to Halifax, 61 miles. The entire distance from Bangor to Halifax is 478 miles. The section between St. John and Paines Junction was built by the New Brunswick Government, and that between Truro and Halifax by the Government of Nova Scotia. The line is not finished, as a gap remains unaid in Nova Scotia 75 miles in length, between Amherst and Truro. This is expected to be finished by July of next year.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT FEUDALITIES.—The Queen has been pleased to grant letters patent to be issued in favour of the Countess of Loudoun, as the senior coheir of her brother, the late Marquis of Hastings, to terminate the abeyance existing in relation to the four separate baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings. The barony of Botreaux was created in the person of William Botreaux, first summoned to Parliament by writ dated Feb. 24, in the forty-second year of King Edward III. (1368); that of Hungerford in the person of Sir Walter Hungerford, K.G., Treasurer of England, who was summoned to Parliament by writ dated Jan. 7, in the fourth year of King Henry VI. (1426); that of De Moleyns in the person of Robert Hungerford (*jure uxoris*), summoned to Parliament as Lord De Moleyns by writ dated Jan. 13, in the twenty-third year of King Henry VI. (1445); and that of Hastings in the person of William Hastings, first summoned to Parliament by writ dated July 26, in the first year of King Edward IV. (1461).

EPPING FOREST.—In the Rolls Court, on Friday week, two suits were opened in which the Commissioners of Sewers instituted proceedings, in order to obtain a declaration that the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within Epping Forest are entitled to rights of common over the whole of the waste lands of the forest, and also to obtain an injunction restraining the lords of the manors within the forest from inclosing its waste lands, and to set aside all inclosures within the forest during the last twenty years. The case came before the Court on demurrer; and on the part of the Rev. J. W. Maitland, lord of the manor of Louington, in Essex, counsel, on Monday, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule nisi for a prohibition directed to the four verderers of Waltham and Epping Forests to restrain them from proceeding further upon two presentments that had been made in reference to certain inclosures in these forests, with a view to their abatement. The Court granted the rule.

"ELSA AND LOHENGRIN."

THE series of pictures of one of which our illustration is an engraving has already attracted attention in Germany, not only because of their being taken from scenes in the various operatic works of Richard Wagner, but in virtue of their own intrinsic excellence as works of art. Mr. Theodore Piris has indeed succeeded in representing some of the most remarkable of the composer's creations in a way which, while it preserves the dramatic force of the stories they are designed to indicate, is free from the staginess that too often belongs to pictures founded on dramatic compositions. There is a quiet intensity and a finished breadth about the treatment of these subjects well indicated by the work from which our Engraving is taken—"Elsa and Lohengrin," in the pathetic scene where they appear at Brautgemach. In this country we have yet to acquire a knowledge of, even if we do not arrive at a taste for, Wagner's operatic music; and even in his own country the visionary composer had a hard fight to defend his erratic course and to force a recognition of his claims to be considered a great master outside his own circle at Dresden, where he was musical director of the Royal Theatre, had a firm believer in his Royal master of Bavaria, and where several of his operas were produced, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and the work from which our illustration is taken. He was in London in 1855, when he took the direction of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. This was after he had undergone vicissitudes because of his interference with politics, when, as a Liberal, he was involved in the troubles through which his party passed in Saxony in 1848-49. He had been compelled to escape from the country and to take refuge in Zurich, where he lived for some time before he came to England on a brief visit. Wagner writes his own libretti, so that the stories of his operas are, perhaps, unusually susceptible of supplying subjects for the artist.

THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN PARIS have presented to Mr. Washburne a splendid silver dinner and tea service of American manufacture, in token of their respect and gratitude, and in acknowledgment of the Minister's distinguished public services, and the kindness and solicitude evinced by him towards American residents during the siege of Paris. The address accompanying the testimonial bears seventy-eight influential signatures. In reply, Mr. Washburne expressed his thanks for the testimonial in graceful terms, acknowledging the zealous and energetic co-operation he received from General Hoffman and other members of the Legation.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates of the evening classes at the above institution on Wednesday evening. These classes were established for the benefit of young men whose occupations prevent them joining colleges where the instruction is given principally during the day. The report stated that twenty-one subjects were taught, some of these involving five or six gradations. During the past academical year there was an average number of 400 students at each of the three terms. Ladies were admitted, and they take an honourable place in the examinations before the Society of Arts.

THE LATE SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.—The amount of money and property left by the deceased Baronet will probably, we believe, be found to be not far short of £250,000—a sum greater than he himself appears to have been aware of. His nephew, Mr. K. R. Murchison, is to inherit the mansion in Belgrave-square, and becomes residuary legatee, whom failing, or his children, the estate goes to a succession of more distant relatives. The baronetcy is of course extinct. The deceased has shown his interest in science by leaving legacies of money to several of the scientific societies of London, and of valuable works of art to the museum of the Royal School of Mines. To each of his old colleagues at the latter institution he has left a small legacy, and he has shown the same friendly kindness to several geologists who at one time or other have assisted him in his work. He has appointed his friend and associate, Professor Geikie, his literary executor, charged with the duty of compiling the memoir of his life; and has left him and the other executors—viz., Mr. K. R. Murchison, Mr. R. Murchison, Mr. Trevelyan Reeks, of the School of Mines, and Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street—legacies of £1000 each. O readers will be interested to know that he has bequeathed to our National Gallery here Landseer's large picture of "Donald Murchison Gathering the Reins for Seaforth." Some months ago he presented his bust and an early portrait of himself to the University, in addition to his munificent gift of £5000 for the founding of the chair of geology.—*Scotsman*.

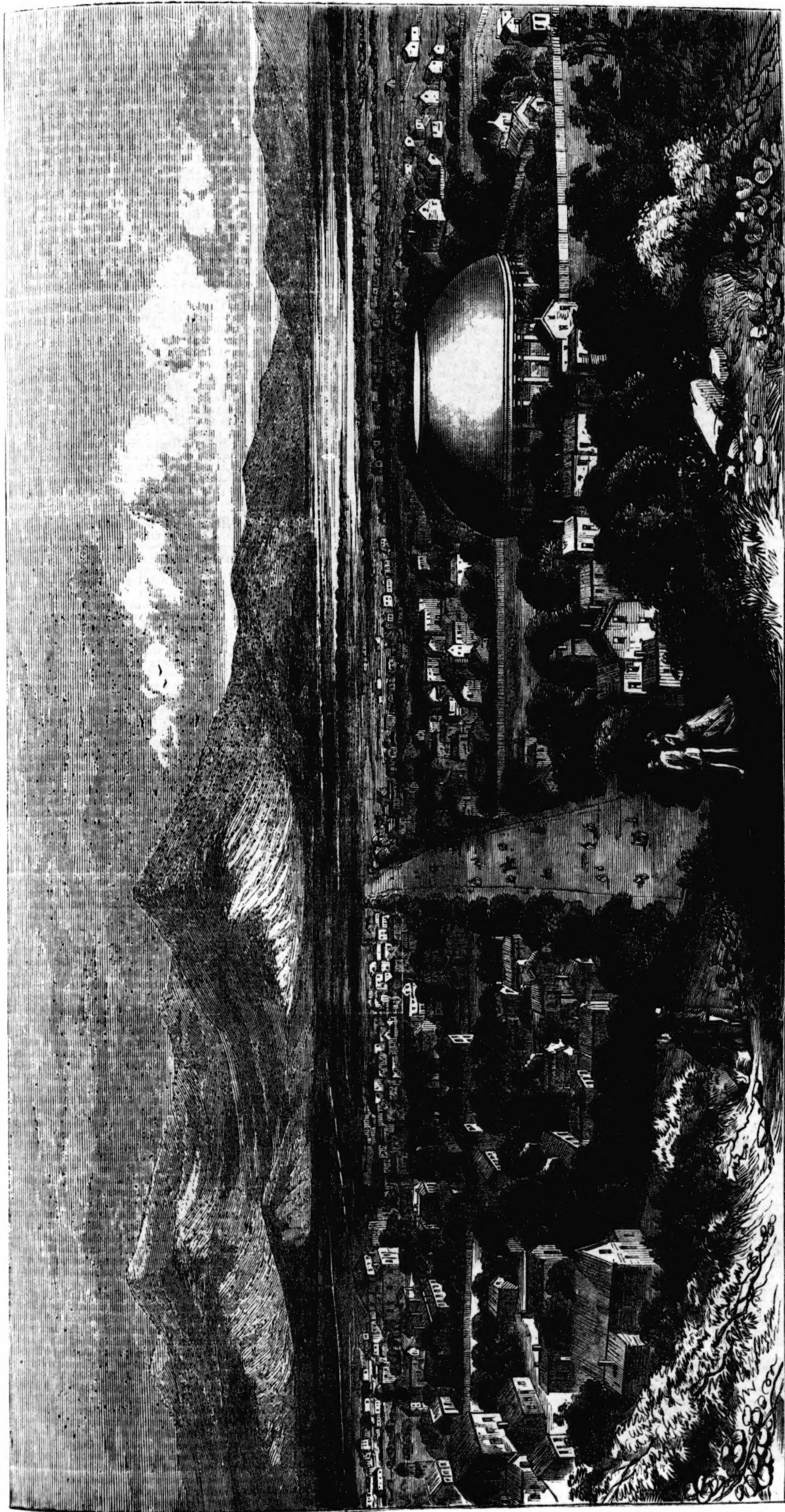
THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—News received at Bombay from the Persian Gulf state that the famine in Persia was still as severe as ever, and that the poorer classes were suffering greatly. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Letters from Yazd of Aug. 23, 26, and 29 state that the distress amongst the Zoroastrians in that city had increased from a total want of occupation, which adds to the lingering effects of the famine; while injustice and plunder render the people entirely helpless, in consequence of which they are now starving. People are deserting their houses in Yazd. Mr. Godree's brother distributed among the sufferers about 4000 maunds of wheat, the price of which is rapidly rising in the neighbouring villages; and it is intended to distribute the remainder of the stock in Yazd itself. The news from Tabreez is that rain fell there most inopportunistly, and that a portion of the city has been swept away by the inundations. The advices from Bander Abbas show that Khozroo, Mr. Godree's brother, reached that city on Aug. 26, and found there seventy Parsees, who were suffering greatly from sickness and starvation. Of these twenty-six were men, twelve women, and thirty-two children, who had arrived five days previously. Two deaths had occurred among them, and three persons were in a precarious state. Their wants were provided for from the funds sent from Bombay. The Mohammedan Government prohibits their being sent on to Bombay, although efforts are still continued to induce them to allow the sufferers to depart." The Jews at Yazd had sent petitions to the Jews in Bombay and throughout India for assistance. A number of poor Zoroastrians had arrived in Bombay.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A conference of the members of the local branch of the Liberation Society was held, on Monday, in the Manchester Townhall. There was a large attendance of Nonconformist ministers and laymen. Mr. James Disbrom occupied the chair. A series of resolutions was adopted in favour of Mr. Miall's motion for the disestablishment of the Church, and calling for a complete organisation of the society in the neighbourhood. Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P., advised Nonconformists to take a decided stand upon their principles. The first thing they had to do was to come to terms with the Whig party. In all special elections Nonconformists would do well if they could not obtain a Whig candidate ready to go upon their principles—if the Whig was not a Liberalist—to abstain altogether from voting, and allow the Conservative to go in. He (the hon. gentleman) had seen but little of the House of Commons; what he had seen, however, was enough to convince him of the paramount necessity of coming immediately to some kind of terms with the Liberal party upon this subject. He was profoundly convinced that the Liberal majority was larger than was desirable, considering the composition of the Government, and that nothing would lead Ministers to consider Dissenters' claims so quickly as the discovery that the great Nonconformist bodies were comparatively indifferent to the success of this or that political party, but were prepared to support the men who would go for liberation. The Liberal party had run out its programme, and it would be good if those now in power were roused to the shady side of the House. There was very little to fear from the Conservatives getting into power. They were impotent for harm, and their love of place might lead them to do good. Mr. Illingworth's opinions were endorsed by several other speakers.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT ON THE COMMUNE.—The Rev. Athanasius Coquerel, jun., recently gave a lecture in New York on the "Siege of Paris by the Commune." In the course of his address he said, "I hear persons talk of the Commune as though they were madmen; but I think I can explain to you the cause of all that rapine, incendiarism, and bloodshed which happened there. What means 'the Commune'?" The word "Commune" means in French a township, and the officials who govern it. When the cry of "La Commune" was heard on the lips of people, what they meant was that they wanted a council elected by the people. We had a town council inflicted upon us by the Emperor. But we did not want it. It is true that Government was doing very well for the working class in carrying on improvements, building splendid houses, and laying out elegant streets and roads; but still there were many things to which they objected, and which they would gladly have done away with had they had the power. They lived away out from the centre of Paris, where their works were going on, and were obliged to walk in and out to and from the outskirts every day, or pay 3 cents to ride on an omnibus. If they had had a municipal council of their own, they would have objected to this. These improvements were in some sense good, but their real meaning was to prevent the Parisians from rising in rebellion. When it was said in the Assembly that the people objected to these things, Baron Haussmann said they were not Parisians—they were only nomadic people. When he said this he thought he had said a very smart thing, and that there was nothing more to be said. But he did not understand the meaning of the objection. What they wanted was a town council, to which they had a perfect right. This was the Commune they asked for. They thought if they had that it was all they would ever need. There are many who think that, when a whole population is full of the wish for a certain thing, if that thing be attained, all their troubles are to be ended. I remember hearing one person say that if they had had the Commune the Prussians would have fled away. Of course this is not true, but it shows the strength of their desires as represented by the Commune."



SCENE FROM WAGNER'S OPERA OF "ELSA AND LOHENGRIIN."



THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. THE MORMON SETTLEMENT IN UTAH.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.
 THE territory of Utah formerly formed part of Mexico, and was ceded to the United States in 1848. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the west by California, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by New Mexico. The territory is about 760 miles in length from east to west, and 350 in breadth from north to south. Its distinguishing geographical feature is the "Great Basin," consisting of a table land about 6000 ft. above the level of the sea, in the north-east part of which is the Great Salt Lake, which has given a name to the Mormon settlement. This lake measures fourteen miles one way, and varies from fifteen to thirty the other. It contains several islands; and, though the Jordan and Bear Rivers flow into it, there is no visible outlet for its waters. The chief rivers in the territory are the Colorado and its tributaries and the Humboldt. Besides the Mormons and the "Gentiles" who have recently intruded among them, the territory is inhabited by a few Indian tribes, the chief of which is the Utah, who have thus given their name to the land.

The Great Salt Lake City, the Mormon settlement, stands on the Jordan, and was founded after the exodus of the "Saints" from Nauvoo, in Illinois. There is a popular idea that the Mormon city has considerable architectural pretensions, but this is a mistake. In fact, the city is mean

and inelegant; it is unpaved and unlighted, the streets being flooded with mud in wet, and with dust in dry, weather; while most of the buildings, the Temple scarcely excepted, have a temporary, makeshift look about them that is far from imposing. The Mormons themselves, however, probably excite more interest than does their city; and so we extract some information concerning them from Mr. W. F. Rae's entertaining and instructive work, "Westward by Rail," a second edition of which, with a new introductory chapter, has just been published.

During the past year Brigham Young appears to have had to deal with a schism in his flock as well as to ward off the attacks of unfriendly Gentiles. The Church of Zion, established by dissenting Mormons, was an institution which at first promised to be a formidable rival to the Established Mormon organization. Mr. Godbe, the principal founder of the church, is said to have been influenced by motives of a very mixed character. "It was not till President Young founded co-operative stores, which had 'Holiness to the Lord' for their motto and monopoly for their privilege, that Godbe, the head of a large retail establishment, was moved to call in question his temporal authority." It is added that "the members of the Church of Zion profess a form of Mormonism in which the commercial principles of free trade are associated with professions of charity to all men. Other Mormons, however, who constitute the vast

majority of the saints, prefer a system of doctrine which draws a clear line of demarcation between the sheep and the goats. They glory in the thought that mankind is divisible into two classes—the one class consisting of uncompromising Mormons, who will enjoy everlasting bliss in heaven; the other class of stiff-necked Gentiles, who will suffer to all eternity in hell." The section headed by Brigham Young had a contest with that headed by Mr. Godbe at the last municipal elections. The latter coalesced with the Gentiles, and for a brief space it seemed as if the adherents of Brigham Young were about to sustain defeat. But their leader was equal to the emergency. He caused a bill to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly of Utah conferring the suffrage upon women. The bill speedily became law. Mr. Rae supplies a copy of the Act, the result of which was to give the victory to the Brigham party. His wives and the wives of his supporters voted for the candidates acceptable to the Saints. Recently these ladies, to the number of 2500, have petitioned President Grant not to interfere with the Divine institution of polygamy. These indications favour the views of those who maintain that, although the women really suffer the most through the operation of polygamy, yet they are sincerely desirous to uphold that abnormal social arrangement. As an argument, however, this has no more weight than the argument of the slaveholders, who alleged that the slaves actually hugged their chains,

rejoiced in bondage, and dreaded nothing so much as emancipation. Hitherto much mystery has existed as to the exact number of Brigham Young's wives and children. Hardly any two travellers agree as to the figures. Mr. Rae sets the matter at rest by the following quotation from a recent sermon preached by Brigham himself in the Tabernacle:—"A great many men and women have an irrepressible curiosity to know how many wives President Young has. I am now going to gratify that curiosity by saying, Ladies and gentlemen, I have sixteen wives. If I have any more hereafter, it will be my good luck and the blessing of God. How many children have you, President Young? I have forty-nine living children, and I hope to have a great many more."

The progress of the events which have culminated in the indictment of Brigham Young for leading an immoral life and in a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder are narrated by Mr. Rae in detail. Chief Justice McKean and the late Governor Shaffer have both rendered his position very unpleasant by administering and enforcing the law without fear or favour. On turning to the chapter headed "Mormonism on its Trial," we find an account of the murder of Dr. Robinson, which throws much light upon Brigham Young's indictment for murder. Dr. Robinson was a Gentile, who had purchased a piece of land which the city authorities coveted. An attempt to dispossess him by process of law signally

failed. He was warned that persistence on his part would prove dangerous.

"One night, after he had gone to bed, a knock summoned him to his door, where he was addressed by two or three men, who begged him to come to the help of a man who had fallen and broken his leg. He went forth, taking a revolver with him, as was his wont. A few hours afterwards he was found lying a few yards from his own house, covered with wounds, and with a large gash on his head, caused by the blow of a blunted weapon. The attack had been sudden and unexpected, for his loaded revolver was in his pocket. The object of the assassins was not plunder, for his valuables were untouched. A Gentile who helped to remove the dead body from the place where it was found to the house of the deceased told me that Mormons who recognised the features refused to lend any assistance. They knew that the murdered man was highly obnoxious to the Church authorities, and they seemed to look upon his death by violence as the natural consequence of his conduct. A large reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderers. They are still at large. It is the general belief that the suspected murderers are living in Salt Lake City, and that they would be brought to justice if there were a tribunal before which they could be indicted with the certainty of the law being enforced."

The proceedings now taken against Brigham Young have reference to his complicity in the murder of the two elder and younger Parishes, at Indian Farm, in 1857. The Mountain Meadows massacre is another crime of which he is commonly supposed to have been the instigator. But none of these cases are understood to be so dark as that relating to the murder of Dr. Robinson.

Yet, while information of this kind is of considerable value at present, many English readers will be even more interested in the account given of Mormon doings at home. Mr. Rae states that at a recent Mormon conference it was announced that there are 10,000 Mormons in the British Isles. This brings the matter home to us in a very practical way. Unless the Education Act be amended, it is perfectly possible for a portion of the education rate to be applied to maintain Mormon schools. What the Mormons themselves teach in this country is set forth in documents reprinted in this volume. One of these is the following "Invitation," distributed among the poorer classes, and especially among servant-girls:—

"A great and marvellous work has come forth, to which we invite your serious attention. God, who in former times revealed Himself to the prophets, has spoken to man with his own voice in this present day! Angels, who, in ancient days, brought messages from heaven to earth, have again visited this planet, and have reopened that communication with the eternal world, which has been so long been cut off; Jesus of Nazareth, who was slain on Calvary, but raised from the dead by the power of the Father, has again manifested Himself, and has reorganised His Church with inspired apostles, prophets, &c., after the ancient pattern, and has commissioned His servants to go forth and prepare the way for His second coming, which is nigh at hand. These words are true and faithful; and God will bear witness of them by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost to all who receive this gospel in sincerity. If you wish to hear more concerning this important work, which is the entering in of the dispensation of the fulness of time, attend our meetings."

What is done at these meetings is concisely stated in an abridgement of the proceedings at a conference at Glasgow, held a few months ago. At that conference nineteen branches were represented. In Glasgow alone there are eighty-five elders, fifty-six priests, forty teachers, and twenty-three deacons. During the year "sixty converts had been added to the Church of the Saints, and were duly baptised by total immersion in the Clyde." Two elders had come from Salt Lake City to address this conference. Elder G. W. Grove said, "Here men build cities, invent machinery, and imagine great paintings, but they are spiritually ignorant and enveloped in gross darkness. But to that land whither others are tending, Christ's messengers had come forty years ago to prepare the way, and lay the foundation of a mighty empire which would swallow up all other kingdoms, and in a few years Christ Himself would suddenly burst upon them in all the ineffable splendours of His divinity." And added, "I pray God that your children would be rescued from this British Babylon, where bad men rule, and sent to those happy valleys that live in peace under the sway of the Apostles." Elder Eldredge was still more emphatic in denouncing Great Britain. According to him, the land we live in is "as far from being civilised as hell is from heaven." This is certainly strong as well as strange language. Most persons would think it more applicable to the settlement among the "happy valleys" than the British Babylon. It is certainly noteworthy how energetic and successful the Mormons have been in making converts in this country. Mr. Rae states that at the annual conference held in Birmingham in 1870 it was announced that the 10,000 Mormons in the British Isles "represent twenty-one conferences, or districts, over each of which an elder presides. In London there are eight branches. One hundred elders, about forty priests, twenty teachers, and thirty deacons are constantly at work in the capital of England, preaching and propagating the religion whereof Brigham Young is the prophet." In the chapter entitled "Mormon Missions and Missionaries" there is an instructive narrative, based on Mormon official reports, of the progress of Mormon missions in every quarter of the globe. From this it appears that their success in England and Wales has been greater than in any other part of the world. While these details are interesting in themselves, they are also fraught with cogent reasons for the English public watching the present judicial proceedings in Utah with extreme attention.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

A MEETING of the English Roman Catholic Bishops will, it is said, take place at the end of this month, when the question of the higher education of English Roman Catholics will be debated. A pastoral will be issued approving of the course adopted by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops. It is not unlikely that the Bishops will also consider the recent decision of the London School Board respecting fees to denominational schools.

Archbishop Manning, in a sermon preached on Sunday at Islington on behalf of the Roman Catholic schools in that district, spoke of the recent debate at the London School Board, some members of which seemed, he said, to wish to interfere with freedom of conscience. There was Christian education in Great Britain and Ireland, although there was not unity in religion. Now, for the first time in the present age, an attempt was being made by some to act unjustly in this matter. "England," Archbishop Manning continued, "has a right to Anglican, Scotland to Presbyterian, and Ireland to Catholic education. He who would force Anglican education on Ireland does much to disturb public relations. We have heard a good deal of the payment of fees out of rates. A man might as well object to pay light or water rate because his next neighbour is a Dissenter. I deny that the money is in support of religious teaching. We are entitled to a proportionate share of rates for our secular teaching, and we were working in the cause long before those who are now so noisy began to chatter. If any Catholic child be forced into secular schools, I shall cause the question to be tried at law without any expense to the poor. Do not let penal laws be revived, so as to renew the iron age of persecution."

A new Liberal club was opened at Crawshaw Booth, in Lancashire, on Saturday evening. Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth was present, and spoke of the danger to the Liberal party from the agitation arising out of differences of opinion with respect to the payment of school fees. He wished that ask educational controversy should not divide them, and he would ask Government, is there any great loss in giving up the twenty-fifth clause? Hypothetically he put it forward; he wished to be convinced if wrong, but he could see no great sacrifice of the law, because he could see that all the bye-laws with respect to compulsion would

go on so that in board schools fees would be remitted, and in denominational schools they would be remitted by the charity of the managers. In that way there seemed to him a solution of the question. It seemed to him simple. It would involve no great sacrifice, and allow them time to recover from the frenzy which was spreading over the country, and which threatened the Liberal party.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Belfast, on Tuesday, it was resolved:—"That the Presbytery, having had its attention directed to the manifesto of the Roman Catholic Bishops, feels constrained: 1. To declare its continued adhesion to the principle of united literary and moral with separate religious education, as opposed to the denominational system, and its determination to uphold it. 2. That the Presbytery regard the National system as admirably suited to the wants of this distracted country, and would regard any departure from the principles of the system as a great national evil. 3. That in all schools supported or aided by the State the arrangement of books, or education and inspection, should be such as would be available for every child in the community, and would give no offence to the parents of any religious persuasion. 4. That the Presbytery regards the model schools as a valuable and integral part of the National system, as fitted to provide well-qualified teaching, and deprecates the action of the board in interfering with their schools and opening rival establishments. 5. That education based on the denominational system would originate a number of small, ill-taught schools, leave the minority exposed to the risk of Puseyism, and involve a system of concurrent endowment which the country has condemned. 6. That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial embodying these resolutions and forward it to the Government."

ROYAL WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

THE report of the Commissioners of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for the year 1870-1 reviews the proceedings of the twenty years which have now elapsed since the management of these hereditary estates of the Sovereign has been separated from that of Public Works and Buildings. In 1851 these estates in England were dispersed over thirty-two counties. It has been deemed sound policy to sell outlying lands, with a view of consolidating the Crown estates and thus diminishing the cost of management. Sales have accordingly been made, on favourable terms (exceeding thirty-three years' purchase where the property was in the occupation of the tenants) to the amount of £1,640,000, and £1,330,200 has been reinvested in the purchase, in all, of 27,700 acres, at little more than twenty-nine years' purchase, the rental of the property so purchased exceeding £45,740. Various improvements have also been executed. About 10,000 acres in the forests and woodlands have been planted; 14,300 acres of land have been under-drained; 44 new farmhouses have been built, and 80 farmhouses altered and improved; 61 new farmsteads have been built, and 154 farmsteads altered and improved; 303 new cottages have been built for labourers, and 210 cottages have been altered and improved. The net receipts from woods, forests, and land revenues (excluding the Royal parks and gardens transferred to the Commissioner of Works by the Act 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 42) amounted in the year 1850-1 to £253,628, and in 1870-1 to £365,377, an increase of 44 per cent. The cost of management in the year 1870-1 is thus compared with the revenue:—The receipts from Windsor Great Park and woods (sales of produce, &c.) amounted to £4782, and the expenditure was £22,490, whereof £5657 was for new buildings and works; this park and the estates at Ascot, Bagshot, and Virginia Water, altogether about 11,000 acres, are maintained as part of the domain attached to the residence of the Sovereign, and cannot be regarded as matter solely of profit and loss. The year's receipts from the Royal forests and woodlands (from sales of produce, rents, &c.) amounted to £40,823; the expenditure was £24,660—viz., £19,597 for maintenance and management, and £5063 for drainage, planting, and other new works. Excluding the land belonging to individuals, over which the Crown possesses no rights whatever, or merely a bare forestal right, the Royal forests and woodlands, exclusive of Windsor, extend to about 100,000 acres; but little more than half that area yields any return to the Crown. The quantity belonging to the Crown absolutely free from the rights of commoners is not more than one fifth, or about 20,000 acres, all (except some barren and boggy land) planted or otherwise occupied. Upon the remaining four fifths, which are subject, when unclosed, to rights of common, there are in the open forests about 7000 acres of oak and beech, principally of indigenous growth, and 30,000 acres of young and growing timber planted in inclosures by authority of Acts of Parliament. The trees thus planted in these nurseries for navy timber have none of them attained much more than half their full one hundred years' growth; but there is an income derived from the thinnings necessary to make room for the ultimate crop to arrive at maturity. Lastly, we have the land revenue from manors, farms, houses, and mines, amounting in the year to £400,546. The expenditure was £33,624, or 8½ per cent, constituted as follows:—Property tax, ancient stipends, and other fixed charges, 2½ per cent; works for the improvement and preservation of the estates, 1 per cent; donations to churches, schools, &c., 1½ per cent; surveys, local agency, collection, and management, 3 per cent; miscellaneous charges, ½ per cent. The gross receipts from all three classes of property amounted in the year 1870-1 to £446,162; the expenditure to £50,775. The expenses of the official establishment of the department and of the Land Revenue Record Office are voted by Parliament; the amount is about £20,000. Having stated these facts and figures in a joint report, the Commissioners proceed to make their separate reports for the year 1870-1; Mr. Gore for the land revenue of the Crown in England, and Mr. Howard on the land revenue in Scotland and Ireland, and on the woods and forests. Among the leases granted in the year by Mr. Gore is one of land reclaimed and embanked from the River Thames, at the rear of the ornamental garden adjacent to Richmond-terrace; this lease is to Sir J. W. Ramsden and another for fifty-one years, at £2 a year. There are also other leases of land reclaimed at the rear of Whitehall-gardens—one to Sir W. C. James and others for fifty-three years, at £7 10s. rent; one to the Marquis of Westminster and another for thirty-four years, at £3 2s. 6d.; one to Sir R. Peel for fifty-three years, at £14 2s. Mr. Gore gives an account of sales of premises in the year producing £95,359. Two large estates were disposed of with a view to the concentration of the Crown property. One was the manor and demesnes of Bewdley, a large part of which was sold for nearly £63,000, and an arrangement has been made for the sale of a portion of the remainder; the other estate is that of Wyberton, in Lincolnshire, consisting of about 308 acres, lying dispersed in six parcels, valued at £700 a year for re-letting on lease; sold in eighteen lots for £24,960. An acre and a half of the foreshore at Brighton, part of a larger piece under lease, with twelve years unexpired, was sold for £150 to the Brighton Aquarium Company. Among the purchases made in the year are Dowthorpe and Owbrough farms, Yorkshire, adjoining the Crown estate there; they contain nearly 616 acres, were purchased for £31,300, and have been let upon lease for twenty-one years, at a rent of £1060. An allotment at Wingland, inclosed by the Nene Outfall Commissioners, and containing nearly 216 acres, was purchased for £14,500; it adjoins the Crown estate at Wingland, and has been let at about £2 16s. per acre, with an adjacent allotment set out to her Majesty. Mr. Gore reports £50,368 expended in purchases in the year 1870-1. Mr. Howard reports grants of a number of mining leases, and of leases of Crown salmon fisheries in Scotland.

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, a new thoroughfare connecting the Mansion House with the Thames Embankment, was opened last Saturday afternoon, when the Metropolitan Board of Works and the City authorities took part in the ceremony. Colonel Hogg, the chairman of the former body, in the course of a brief address, looked forward to the ultimate opening of the embankment to Chelsea Bridge, and remarked that the thoroughfare would then be nearly five miles long.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE trial of the action, "Tichborne v. Lushington," which has excited such universal interest, was resumed, on Tuesday morning, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (the Right Hon. Sir William Bovill) and a special jury, in the Sessions House, Westminster. It had already extended over forty days—viz., from Wednesday, May 10, until Friday, July 7, in the present year; and on the latter day it was adjourned until Tuesday. About half an hour before ten o'clock a crowd had assembled outside the court, but neither there nor inside was anything like the excitement seen which prevailed daily before the adjournment. The court itself was not very crowded, and the bench was not occupied by so large a number of distinguished visitors. The whole eleven jurymen were punctually in attendance, and readily answered to their names when they were read over by Mr. Turner, the clerk of the Chief Justice. They all appeared to be in good health and prepared for a renewal of their arduous labours. The claimant entered the court soon after the commencement of the proceedings, but retired early in the day. Most of the principal witnesses on both sides were present, and the floor of the court was covered with tin boxes and bundles of documents.

The counsel were—For the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine; Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C.; Mr. Pollard, of the Australian Bar; Mr. Jeune, and Mr. B. Rose (instructed by Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton). For the defendants, the Attorney-General (Sir John D. Coleridge); Mr. Hawkins, Q.C.; Sir George Honyman, Q.C.; Mr. Chapman Barber, of the Chancery Bar; and Mr. Bowen. For the trustees of the Doughty estate, Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C. Mr. Purcell, his junior, had left for Australia, in connection with a commission for taking additional evidence in the cause in that colony.

As so long a time has elapsed since the case was last before the public, it may be worth while to recall some of the leading features of this extraordinary trial.

The declaration states that the plaintiff, Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, sued Franklin Lushington to recover possession of the mansion-house known as Tichborne House, in the parish of Tichborne, in the county of Southampton, together with the gardens, shrubberies, park, and ground adjoining. But Mr. Lushington is only a nominal defendant, being simply tenant of the property. The real defendants are the Hon. Dame Theresa Mary Josephine Doughty and the Hon. William Stourton, guardians of an infant born on May 28, 1866, and known as Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, the present possessor of the estates. The circumstances out of which the litigation arises are briefly these:—The plaintiff claims to be Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, the eldest son of the late Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne; and if he be so he is entitled to the estates and baronetcy, the infant being the posthumous child of his younger brother, Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne. Roger Tichborne was born at Paris on Jan. 5, 1829, and he remained there until 1845, when he was brought over to this country and placed at Stonhurst College, Lancashire, where he received his English education. In 1849 he was appointed Cornet, and subsequently Lieutenant, in her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), and he remained with that regiment until February, 1853. Having a strong desire to travel in foreign parts, he left Havre in March following by the ship Pauline for South America. The vessel reached Valparaiso about June 19, and Roger disembarked and visited different parts of the continent. In April, 1854, he took a passage at Rio de Janeiro on board a ship called the Bella, bound for New York; and intelligence reached this country in the course of the same year that the Bella had foundered at sea, and the owners and underwriters at Lloyd's treated her as lost. No tidings were received as to the fate of the crew, and it was feared they were all drowned. Lady Tichborne, the mother of Roger, however, clung to the belief that her son was saved, and, having a "settled presentiment" that she should some day see him again, her Ladyship, after the death of her husband in 1863, caused advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers with a view to his discovery. Having in 1855 heard from a sailor who solicited alms at Tichborne Hall that a shipwrecked crew belonging to a vessel which he thought was the Bella had been picked up at sea and landed at Melbourne, she entered into communication with Mr. Arthur Cubitt, of the Missing Friends' Office, Sydney, New South Wales, and by her direction he inserted advertisements in the Melbourne newspapers announcing the death of her husband, giving a description of her son, and offering a reward for his discovery. Ultimately, in March, 1866, she received a letter from the present claimant, dated from Wagga-Wagga, New South Wales, in which he said that he had made up his mind to face the sea once more, and requesting that funds might be sent to him to defray the expenses of his voyage home. Lady Tichborne replied, urging his immediate return, and afterwards remitted him a draught for £400. The claimant left Australia before the draught arrived, and, travelling by way of America, reached London on Dec. 25, 1866. In January, 1867, he proceeded to Paris, and there, at the Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion, in the Rue St. Honoré, he was recognised by Lady Tichborne as her firstborn, Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. The explanation given by the claimant of his long absence is substantially—that, about the fourth day after the Bella left Rio a leak was discovered, and he and all the others on board took to the two ship's boats, and soon after they had pushed off the Bella foundered; that he and those who were in the boat with him, after having been three days and two nights at sea, were picked up by a large American vessel, which he believed was called the Osprey, bound for Australia, and taken on board; that he landed at Melbourne in July, 1854, having been about three months in the ship; the next day he went up the country, and, assuming the name of Thomas Castro, after a friend of his in South America, he followed various occupations in the colony, until at last he saw the advertisements, when he resolved to return home. The case for the defence, so far as it has transpired during the trial—for, as is well known, the plaintiff's has not yet come to a termination—is that the claimant is not the person he represents himself to be; that Roger Tichborne went down with the Bella, and is now "food for the fishes;" and that the claimant is really Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher, who formerly carried on business at Wapping; and that he has taken upon himself the form and likeness of Roger Tichborne for the purpose of obtaining the baronetcy and estates of the ancient Tichborne family. It may be added that already witnesses have been examined, including the claimant, and that his examination and cross-examination and re-examination lasted twenty-seven days. He was subjected to cross-examination for no less than twenty-three days, a period unprecedented in modern jurisprudence.

Before any evidence was called Mr. Serjeant Ballantine intimated that the agreement whereby shorthand notes of the evidence had been taken at the joint cost of both parties could not be continued on the side of the claimant, on account of the heavy expense. The deposition of a man named Shillinglaw, taken under the Chilean commission, having been read, the following witnesses were called:—Wilbraham Liardet, now of Waltham-green, and formerly of Sandridge, Hobson's Bay; J. E. Liardet, son of the last witness; Ninian Lockhart, now a flax-spinner in Fifeshire and a resident in Victoria in 1854; John Steer, a ship's carpenter, who was in Melbourne on the arrival of the Osprey; and John Moore, an old servant of the claimant, and who was now cross-examined. The evidence of the Liardets and of Messrs. Lockhart and Steer was to show that a vessel named the Osprey arrived at Melbourne in 1854 with what was alleged to be the crew of the Bella on board, it being insinuated that the claimant was one of them. Moore declared his thorough conviction that the claimant "was his old master," Roger Tichborne.

The case was again proceeded with on Wednesday, when the cross-examination of John Moore was brought to a close. Many of the Attorney-General's questions referred to the mode in which Moore had kept his diary of occurrences during the voyage to South America in 1853. One of the learned gentleman's remarks upon the diary was described by the Judge as "hardly a fair repre-

sentation of the facts," and, on the Attorney-General proceeding to justify what he had said, the Judge turned to the jury and said that in his opinion the learned counsel's remarks were calculated to produce an unfavourable impression. Sir John Coleridge still held to the view which he had expressed, and the Judge repeated his observations, the jury intimating that they agreed with his lordship. The other witnesses called were George Bingley, of Norfolk-street, Strand, who had known Tichborne in South America; Joseph Mautten, librarian at the Westminster Hospital; and formerly sergeant-major in the 6th Dragoon Guards; William Andrews, lately a tradesman in Pall-mall; and Michael Carroll, at one time a private in the Carabiniers. The affidavit of John M'Court, who is now dead, was also put in. All these witnesses declared their thorough conviction that the claimant was Roger Charles Tichborne.

On Thursday several more witnesses were examined to prove the identity of the claimant with Roger Tichborne. Among these witnesses was Andrew Boyle, the man of colour, whose name has been very often mentioned in the course of the proceedings. He detailed the early history of Roger Tichborne, whom he had known from infancy; stated how he had recognised him the moment he saw the claimant in Sydney, and declared his firm conviction that he was the man he professed to be.

CONFERENCE OF MINERS.

On Monday morning a national conference of representatives from the mining districts of the kingdom was opened in the Mechanics' Institute, David-street, Manchester. Mr. Alexander D. McDonald, president of the Miners' Parliamentary Deputation, was chosen chairman. A large number of delegates from all the mining districts were present. Letters of apology for absence were read from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and Mr. Charles Neate, late member for Oxford. The latter gentleman said he did not think miners had any cause of regret at the failure of the Government to pass their very imperfect bill. The chairman, in his opening remarks, said the educational provisions of the Government bill were illusive, and could not be carried out. He combated the statement of Mr. Bruce at Merthyr, that the miners wished to shift the responsibilities of the masters to the Government. The inspection was carried out directly under the control of the Secretary of State, and the Government alone was to blame for any defects in the carrying out of the Acts. Mr. Bruce said he had a great many other things to attend to; but, if he was too overburdened to attend to the interests of the miners, the remedy lay in the appointment of a Minister of Mines, who should be responsible to the country. Some of the present inspectors admitted before the Select Committee that they had not been down all the mines in their districts, and one of them confessed that he sometimes wrote to the owners to tell them of his intended visits. Such things ought not to be. One question that would engage the attention of the conference was the Truck Act. Happily, the Government acceded to a request made some time ago for an inquiry, and a report had been published that he believed would have the effect of inducing Government to bring in a bill that would "scotch" that practice, if not kill it altogether. He was glad to say that few respectable employers now practised the truck system. It was only those who had no regard whatever for the welfare of their workmen that would have anything to do with it. He believed that the true solution of the difficulty lay in weekly payments. A good deal of interest existed at present regarding the law of compensation. He held that the law should extend to this—that whoever performs, by word or deed, that which the employer should perform in virtue of his relation to the workman, that man was the representative of the employer, and the employer should be responsible for his acts. It was said that Communism was spreading. He held that the Communistic idea was proceeding more from the employers' interest than from the working men. They carried on their works for their own interest alone, and as individuals. But if in carrying on their operations they through neglect destroyed 100 lives, leaving 150 children fatherless, and 50 widows, they lost their individuality. They became Communists from that moment, and handed over the wretched and the suffering for the public to maintain. They must strike at the root of this, and the only means was having a law that would make employers responsible. The subject of a direct representation of labour was to the conference an important and solemn question. Two hundred working men might be in the House of Commons if the working men themselves really and truly desired it. If working men were returned there need no longer be complaints about class interests, and then, when questions affecting them came up, the expressions of their direct representatives would have more weight than forty inspectors. He hoped that by Jan. 1, 1872, the miners of the kingdom would be working only eight hours a day. If the boon of short hours was needed for other working men, surely it was much more needed for the working miner, far down in the deep, unhealthy mine. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. McDonald for his address, and the conference then adjourned. A considerable part of the afternoon sitting was occupied with the appointment of committees.

On Tuesday several delegates gave in their reports, and the subject was continued. The chairman said that great stress was laid upon the calamities caused by fiery mines, but his opinion was that carbonic acid gas caused quite as much mischief as the carbonated hydrogen. Something ought to be done to get the mines cleared of carbonic acid gas as well as of fire-damp. The delegates from South Staffordshire said the ventilation of the mines in their district was very bad. One of them, Mr. Brown, said that the men went down the pits a little before six in the morning, and were not allowed to come up again till after six in the evening. In his opinion carbonic acid gas did more to destroy life than even the explosions they had so often to lament. Mr. William Silkstone (South Yorkshire) spoke in favour of the appointment of sub-inspectors, and said that altogether he had worked as a miner twenty-seven years, and had never seen an inspector. Mr. Pickard said the Government tables showed that in the west of Scotland one man was killed for every 893 men employed, while in South Wales one man was killed for every 178 men employed. The delegates from South Wales advocated the appointment of a sub-inspector. Mr. Mountjoy (Forest of Dean) said his district had never been represented at any conference, and was not in connection with any union. Although he had worked in the mines all his life he had never seen an inspector. The men were very much dissatisfied with the present system of inspection. They also believed that they ought to have managers who understood their business a good deal better than many of the present managers did. So long as plenty of coal was got out of the mines the managers cared very little about the health of the men. A delegate from the same district said that, through night work and bad air, the men were being literally murdered. Mr. Jacobs, Bristol, said he considered that in his district they had literally no inspection at all. He had worked in a colliery thirty years, and had only seen an inspector once, and on that occasion the inspector chastised him for addressing a meeting. Mr. Parker, Bristol, said he had been a miner for thirty-five or thirty-six years. Had never seen an inspector in a pit in his life. Mr. Normansell, South Yorkshire, said there ought to be a Minister of Mines. The association he represented was a very prosperous one. During the last six weeks, in addition to paying claims, they had contributed £1400 to the general fund, and were about to erect offices and a hall at a cost of £3000. In five years since the Oaks explosion they had paid £20,000 to widows, orphans, and accidental death claims. Mr. Hughes, Maryhill, moved:—"That in the opinion of this conference, assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom, no Mines Inspection Bill will be satisfactory which does not extend to every description of mine—coal, iron, shale, lead, copper, &c.—Mr. Norris, Cleveland, seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Jacobs, Somerset, moved:—"That no system of inspection will be deemed satisfactory which does not enforce the inspection of each separate mine at least once in every three months." The motion was seconded by Mr. Meakin, South

Yorkshire, and carried. Mr. West, Wigan, moved:—"That, in the opinion of this conference, mines inspections will not be efficient or useful until there be appointed a large staff of sub-inspectors, this being more necessary when we consider the rapid development of the mines of this country." Mr. Bowen, North Staffordshire, seconded the resolution. A discussion followed on a proposal to introduce the word "practical" before "inspectors" in the resolution. Mr. Halliday moved the insertion of the words, "a larger staff of sub-inspectors who have practical experience in the working and ventilation of collieries and mines." On the motion of Mr. Haycock, Rhondda Valley, seconded by Mr. Morris, Wigan, it was also resolved that any system of inspection, to be satisfactory, must be such as to compel inspectors to make a daily record of their respective districts, such record to contain an account of the condition of each mine, and to be sent to the Home Secretary or Minister of Mines every three months. Other resolutions, urging compulsion in daily registration of the ventilation of mines, the register-book to be offered to the inspection of the district, and compulsory examination of persons becoming managers, were unanimously passed.

On Wednesday, a resolution against the practice of blasting with gunpowder in mines containing gas was passed. It was also resolved that repeated violations of the Mines Inspection Act, although no evil results, either in injury to health or sacrifice of life, might arise, should subject the owner or responsible manager to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. Motions demanding the suppression of the truck system, and in favour of shortening the hours of labour for boys, were also carried.

TRUE AND FALSE PROTESTANTISM.

On Sunday evening the lectures of the Sunday League Society were resumed at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The first of the series was delivered by Mr. W. G. Clark, M.A., late Public Orator at Cambridge University, and its subject was True and False Protestantism. He commenced by saying that "Protestantism was dead or dying" were the words used to him in Rome by a gentleman of great learning and of great sincerity of character. He had been a Protestant clergyman, and had become a Roman Catholic. Religion had been the chief thought of his life, and for its sake he had made sacrifices of position and prospects. On the other side he declared that "Rome was alive and living." He (the speaker) desired on that occasion to inquire how far these statements were true. What was meant by Protestantism? If it meant merely the variety of sects which went by the name of Protestantism, then there might be truth in what had been said; but if it meant the spirit and love of truth, out of which Protestantism sprang, then Protestantism was not only as strong and powerful as ever, but it would grow with years as long as the love of truth and freedom prevailed in the breast of man. There were Protestants in fact before there were Protestants in name. The first popular revolt against the tyranny of Rome was that of the Albigenses, in Languedoc, which was followed by the opposition of Wicliffe, of Huss, and of Jerome of Prague. These early attempts at reform were put down by violence and cruelty, and scarcely any man dared to show himself of independent thought. The world had advanced greatly from the time of the Council of Constance to the period of the Reformation, and if Luther had not been the child of his age he would not have been its leader. He took up the cause of Protestantism and demanded a rehearing as against the Court of Rome. He had no authority and he required no authority for what he was about to do, for it was founded in truth, but his work was probably the same as that of Wicliffe. It is not to be supposed, indeed, that Luther was free from intolerance. He brought with him from the Church of Rome a great deal of intolerance. He could not bear Zwingle, and he hated Ecclampadius as too moderate. With all his love of freedom, his doctrine and programme contained the germ of weakness. It contained the spirit of dogmatism. The idea of a religious organisation he was unable to conceive apart from a dogmatic system. The Church of Rome endeavoured to suppress its enemies by extreme violence. It slew 30,000 in the Cevennes in two years; it returned thanks for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and issued an order for the destruction of the population of Belgium—such were some of the means employed by that Church for the suppression of heresy. Nor did the Protestants object to persecute. William of Orange, one of the few good men of his age, said the time would come when the clerical tyranny of Protestants would be as heavy as that of Roman Catholics. His prophecy was fulfilled sooner than he expected. But Christianity never had a fair trial. It was not the spirit of religion that perverted man, but the spirit of dogmatism, and that filled the pages of history with a sickening tale of torture, murder, and massacre. Heresy was regarded as a moral and spiritual leprosy, more noxious than any plague. Persecution was then the logical result of dogmatism, and was fostered by the self-interest of the priesthood. The great work which Luther had done would live, but the dogmatic intolerance which he had intertwined with it would go to pieces, because it was planted on a false basis. It might be well for a Church like that of Rome to issue decrees of infallibility in these days that shocked reason and common sense; but it would be wholly illogical in Protestantism to persecute for differences of religious creed, and therefore its principle should be a Church that would unite all who were truthful and good. He hoped the day was not far distant when such a dream might be realised.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—The first of a series of ten subscription concerts will be given at Exeter Hall next Wednesday, the 15th inst., when Handel's "Jephtha" will be performed. This work, which was introduced by Mr. Barnby two years ago, will again have the advantage of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's additional accompaniments. The part of Jephtha will be undertaken by Mr. Sims Reeves, who will on this occasion make his first appearance in oratorio during the present season. The other parts are assigned to Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Sydney, and Mr. Winn. Mr. Barnby will, as usual, conduct; and the chorus will consist of his now famous choir, which has been considerably augmented, and will, with the band, amount to 500 performers. The new arena chosen for these concerts will allow of the choruses being given with considerably increased effect.

THE "HOME RULE" MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—On Monday night a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, chiefly composed of Irishmen, with a sprinkling of Englishmen, was held at the Portobello Tavern, Kensal New Town, for the purpose of promoting the agitation in England for "Home Rule" in Ireland. Strong addresses were delivered by several speakers, and it was announced that north, south, east, and west of London were being canvassed, with the view of eliciting the opinion, not alone of the Irish, but of the English, with respect to a principle, in the establishment of which they ought equally to take an interest. The hon. secretary, Mr. Collins, announced that the London executive had agreed upon the rules which should govern the association, and which would be printed on the backs of the cards of membership, which were now being distributed in thousands. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the movement, and affirming that the only hope for prosperity to Ireland lay in the establishment of her national Legislature, were passed, and a local committee was formed to promote the movement.

THE PATHOLOGY OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Some important discoveries respecting the nature of hydrophobia have, it seems, been made lately in Russia. A Russian official journal publishes a communication on the subject from a paper contributed to the archives of judicial medicine. "Since," it announces, "the Professor of Pathological Anatomy, M. M. Rudnow, undertook, in 1869, the lectures on the pathological anatomy of animals for veterinary students, he has given particular attention to the subject of canine madness, so many cases of which come within the scope of judicial veterinary practice, while hitherto so few firm bases for a satisfactory diagnosis of the disease have been obtained by opening the animals. Being convinced that sure results could only be arrived at by means of the microscope, he continued his researches, and, with the aid of means of instrument, made a surprising discovery. The main cause of rabies is the anatomical alteration of the kidneys through their parenchymatous inflammation. This differs from other forms of inflammation in that the whole epithelium of the kidneys is diseased at the same time, and that it whole degenerates, while the lobes of the kidneys fall, at the same time, easily degenerate, by which the uniformly fatal issue of hydrophobia with a fatty substance, by which the uniformly fatal issue of hydrophobia is brought about." Supposing the cause of the disease to be thus ascertained, it is to be hoped that as little time as possible will be lost in discovering a cure for it.

REPORTS BY GOVERNMENT RAILWAY INSPECTORS.

COMMUNICATION WITH GUARD OR DRIVER.

A REPORT made to the Board of Trade by Captain Tyler, one of the inspecting officers of the railway department of that board, describes two cases which came under his notice of failure of the cord communication on the London and North-Western Railway. One was a case in which an accident occurred to the limited mail-train on July 24—a bale of carpet which had fallen upon the line having damaged several carriages. The shock threw four clerks in the travelling post-office upon the floor; three of them pulled as hard as they could at the rope from three to five minutes, but in vain. The Duke of Sutherland and Colonel Marshall, in the Duke's saloon, awakened by the shock (for it was in the night), tugged at the communication cord several times as hard as they could and then both of them together, but without any useful effect. The other case occurred on July 17, between Blisworth and Rugby, when Mr. Galloway, an inspector of the marine department of the Board of Trade, was a passenger. Mr. Galloway states that on leaving Blisworth Station a gentleman who rode with him in the train "apparently went mad;" and he adds, "I had to struggle with him until we got to Rugby. I tried the cord to stop the train, and pulled it about twenty times, but to no purpose; so it was, who was the strongest? I overpowered the man and got him down in the seat, but when I got to Rugby I thought he was dead. . . . It was something frightful." It appears that there is a cord on each side of the carriages, so that they may run either end first; a card in every carriage explaining the mode of using the cord acquaints the passengers that the cord on the off side (the right-hand side of the direction in which the train is travelling) is to be used, and that cord alone is "coupled up" for use; a passenger pulling the wrong one would find that he was pulling an unyielding cord. Captain Tyler tested the apparatus himself in the first two trains he met on commencing his investigation. In one of these two cases he found, before starting, that the cord was not in working order, having got off the top of a pulley; this was set right, the train started, and the rope worked well; but at the further end of the carriage the cord required to be pulled much harder in consequence of its not being threaded through the pulley; and after the train stopped it was observed that the rope from the front van to the engine had caught under a label socket. In the other train, in the front van, when the cord was pulled, the bell was sometimes rung and sometimes not, even though the cord was pulled down to the bottom of the window; in the rear van the apparatus sometimes acted well, and sometimes was prevented from acting by the cam on the wheel having passed the striking gear of the bell, and by this cam not having been replaced (as at other times) in its original position. From these and other observations on different railways on which the cord system is in force, Captain Tyler comes to the conclusion that, although under careful management and with special watchfulness, that system may be made to succeed, yet it cannot (and especially as applied to the London and North-Western Railway) be expected always to succeed in practice, and that it ought not to be relied upon for giving warning in those cases which occur, fortunately, on rare occasions, but, unfortunately, just when they are least expected. There are too many adjustments required before a train is started—adjustments which it is difficult invariably to enforce, and which are the more liable to be neglected after a long period during which the system has not been required. In those two trains of July 17 and 24 not only had the couplings to be complete between the carriages and the vans, and between the leading van and the engine, but also the bells in the two vans must be wound up and the cord must be properly threaded through the pulleys into each van and wound one or more times round each wheel; the slack must be taken up in the requisite degree; the cam must be adjusted to its proper position on each wheel; and the balance-weight, which compensates for the working of the buffers, must in each van be adjusted in its casing. Captain Tyler says:—"The simplest working apparatus for communication in trains must clearly be that which will require no adjustments as the trains are being made up, but which, as soon as the couplings are completed, is at once in perfect order throughout the trains; and the simplest and most effectual mode of testing it would be by requiring that every time a train starts from a station the signal to start should be given by means of the apparatus from the guard in the hind van through all the vehicles of the train to the engine-driver, and should be repeated back from the engine-driver to the guard. There would be no difficulty in applying such apparatus. If the cord cannot be made to succeed in the simple cases, and under the favourable circumstances above quoted, how can it possibly be expected to succeed in the case of less experienced and more nervous passengers, or of longer trains, containing vehicles of a more heterogeneous character, or in which many changes are made on the journey? The cord system is, no doubt, capable of some improvement. It is used, with differences of details, on other lines. The London and North-Western Company are now, I understand, making some alterations in their apparatus with a view to its improvement; but I do not myself think that the cord system will ever be a satisfactory system."

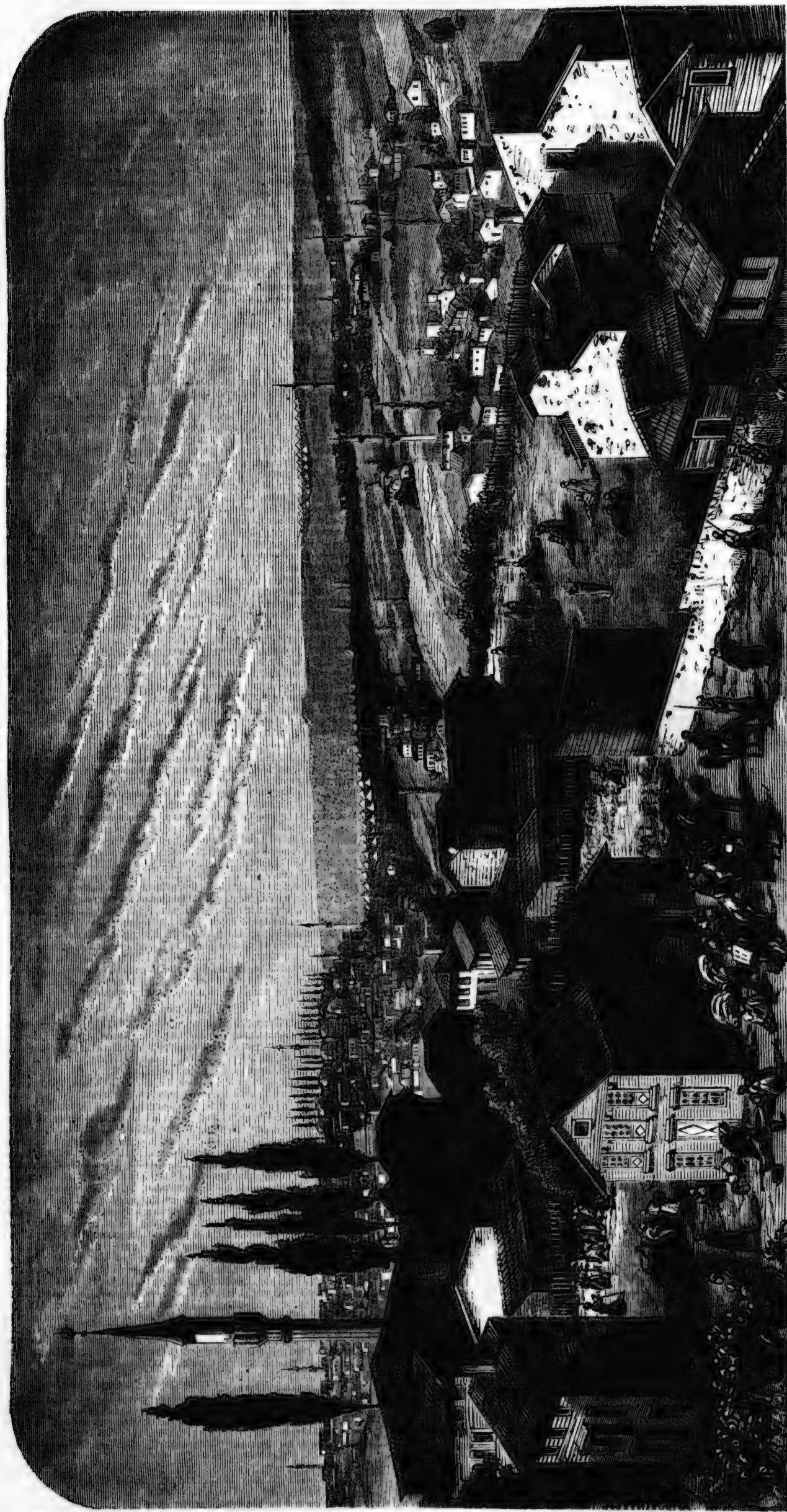
OVERWORK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, one of the inspecting officers of the railway department of the Board of Trade, reported to that board on the circumstances attending an accident which occurred, about two p.m. on July 13, to a passenger-train, near the Kensington station, on the West London Railway. In this report, which has now been made public, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson states that the immediate cause of the accident was the mistake of a signalman, of above eight years' service, in moving facing points before he had made sure that the train had cleared them, and thus splitting the train. The inspecting officer has to say:—"The signalman came on duty at six a.m., in the south signal cabin, to remain till six p.m. Kensington station is a very busy place, and he informed me that after 7.25 a.m. trains pass in each direction every two or three minutes, except at two o'clock, when there is an interval of from five to ten minutes. . . . It appears to me not right to allow a signalman in such a position as this to remain on duty twelve hours at a spell, with no time to get his meals, except such as he can snatch during very short intervals between the passage of trains. He informed me that it is entirely of his own free will that his hours are what they are; for that about four years ago he had the offer of working only eight hours a day, at 24s. a week, or twelve hours at 27s. One cannot be surprised at the man's choice of the larger salary; but I think that in cases such as this men ought not to be allowed a choice, but ought to be restricted to working only such a number of hours as experience has shown to be proper under the circumstances." Four passengers complained of being injured by the accident. It is remarkable how easily accidents of this class may be prevented: a locking bar placed in front of the facing points makes it impossible for the points to be moved until the train has cleared them.

A FARMER NAMED O'BRIEN, who lived at Michelstown, in the county of Cork, murdered his wife, last Saturday, by beating her on the head with a heavy blunt instrument. Jealousy is assigned as the motive. O'Brien has been arrested.

THE ELCHO SHIELD, won this year by English marksmen, was, last Saturday, with some ceremonial, intrusted to the keeping of the Corporation of London. A muster of the various rifle corps took place in Finsbury-square, and they then marched to the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor, in the name of the city of London, took charge of the shield. It was won by the Scotch team last year.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS are about to start a penny weekly magazine for boys, under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Routledge, with the object of providing a high-class miscellany at a price within reach of almost every boy who can read. Lady Barker, the author of "Stories About," will commence a new work in the first number entitled "Boys," and contributions are promised from the pens of Douglas Straight, M.P., Henry Kingsley, R. M. Ballantyne, W. H. G. Kingston, the Rev. J. G. Wood, Tom Hood, and other popular writers.



THE SUBURBS OF INALI AND KASSIM-PACHA, AT CONSTANTINOPLE, IN WHICH CHOLERA BROKE OUT.

THE INFECTED SUBURB OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

AN alarm of cholera at Constantinople is always a serious piece of intelligence for Europe, and the periodical visitation of this dreadful calamity in the cities which are being drawn into more constant communication with our own ports is sufficient reason for our establishing stringent regulations with regard to the entry of foreign shipping and organising the most complete sanitary measures in our maritime towns. Happily, the danger seems to have passed; but there can be no doubt that constant precautions are necessary in order to guard against the lurking foe, which never seems to be discovered except to prove to us that we have neglected that internal reformation which is so much needed in most of our great towns, and especially in those depôts for foreign shipping where the conditions for receiving infection too often exist unnoticed. Our engraving represents the quarters in the vicinity of the Turkish capital where the ravages of the dire malady were most alarming. It was previously apparent at the village of Arnaout-Kendi, situated on the Bosphorus, and thence it spread to those miserable portions of the city which had been spared—we had almost said unhappily spared—by the great fire of June in last year. Thence it reached successively the quarters known as Inali-Tchermet, Emin-Djoni, Ok-Meidan, and Kassim

Pacha, where the plague seemed to have been stayed. The last district—one of those represented in our illustration—is built upon a narrow ravine on the side of Pera, and contains a population of 15,000 souls, consisting mostly of Musliman labourers. It is, as it were, surrounded by a cordon extending on one side from the first buildings of Pera itself (from which it is only separated by a little cemetery) and on the other to the site of the congregations of last year. On the first appearance of the calamity it was obvious that there had been great neglect in the duty of the officials to adopt the precautions prescribed by the international conference which followed the outbreak of the epidemic in 1865; but it seems as though there had been no organised sanitary system, and the best that could be done under the circumstances was to arrest the spread of the disease. For this purpose a house quarantine was established, and functionaries were appointed to isolate the infected houses and prevent communications of their inhabitants with those around them. This rigorous measure was particularly enforced in the case of the sawworks, where the outbreak seemed to be most serious. These arbitrary methods of arresting the danger were characteristic of the Government under which they were adopted; and but for the sad reflection that we ourselves are seldom prepared when the first threatenings of an epidemic wake our officials to unusual

exertion, we should be ready to condemn the negligence of the Turkish authorities. Few, if any, precautions had been taken to abate the abominable conditions of the dwellings in the quarter, where the people were always liable to be attacked by disease, because of their filthy habits and the want of drainage. In the ravine of Kassim Pacha—a muddy stream, consisting of the drainage from the higher houses of Pera—the wretched people lived, amidst an agglomeration of sewage, in mere sheds or caravansaries, with twenty-five to thirty persons in a room, their food consisting mostly of vegetables—melons and cucumbers—and their drink during the summer being drawn from the wells, tainted by infiltration from the reeking soil. No wonder that the mortality became dreadful in that infected quarter, and that at last it was determined to order an emigration of the labouring colony, who were housed under tents on the heights of Ok-Meidan, at a considerable distance from the city. There was even then great delay, in consequence of the usual bungling of departments of the public service and the failure of the Ministry of Marine in the supply of materials for erecting the temporary dwellings. The consequence of these contradictory orders was, that while the municipality compelled the inhabitants to leave the caravansaries and to go to the open, the sanitary authorities shut up by their cordon the adjoining space that separated the quarter from Pera, so that the emigrants were compelled

to seek refuge in other places, and carried the infection to Pera, Galata, Bebek, Hissar, and Scutari. Happily, however, the very day after the establishment of the cordon the disease showed symptoms of abatement, and its intensity gradually diminished—a result for which the sanitary authorities did not fail to take credit, although it may seem doubtful whether their tardy exertions had much to do with it, a more probable cause being found in the lowering of the temperature, which abated the foul exhalations from the soil. It surely needs no argument to show that, however effectual this total isolation may have seemed to be, it was a barbarous expedient to condemn these miserable people, as it were, to death; barbarous in the previous neglect, which had suffered them to remain in such a condition for a period of six years, after attention had been called to the urgent necessity for a thorough reformation in that abominable district which hung on the skirts of the Turkish capital. Of course, subscriptions were made for the suffering sufferers, and money was voted to cover the expenses attendant on the vigorous measures adopted; but it would be difficult to denounce in too forcible terms the unjustifiable negligence of a Government which, even in the remote city of the Sultan, must surely have heard of the energetic action of European Governments, and might be reasonably supposed to have learned something of the proper method of meeting such an emergency.

A FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC CABLE IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Does anyone doubt that France is still active? The blow that has fallen on Paris has not prevented a very lively prosecution of the colonial interests in Cochin-China at all events, and we are now able to publish an illustration representing the last important event which has taken place in relation to that region. In former numbers we had to record the difficulties experienced by the French explorers in making their way to the interior of the country, and we have chronicled the details of more than one serious skirmish with the natives, followed by strange ceremonials of submission and professions of cemented amity. To-day we have to speak of a triumph of commercial interest culminating in the completion of that new bond of union which is supposed to connect by indissoluble ties distant regions hitherto doubtful in their appreciation of the blessings of civilisation. In the beginning of August a telegraphic cable was laid at Cape St. Jacques, at the entrance of the Donai, a broad river navigable for the largest vessels on the voyage to Saigon, the capital of Cochin-China. The work began on July 27, under the auspices of the China Submarine Telegraph Company, by an arrangement with the French Government to join to their great cable two branch lines, of about twenty miles in length, terminating at the peak of the cape, where an office was established, the most important telegraph station in Cochin-China. The Agnes, a vessel belonging to the Telegraph and Construction Maintenance Company, set out from Coconut-Tree Bay, and a steam-brig carried the apparatus for fishing up the main cable and that used to make the splice to the smaller cables that had been brought from Singapore. Our illustration represents the commencement of this operation. By the next day the main cable was found, and the work went on so rapidly that on the 30th the junction with the English line was effected and

communications established with Hong-Kong and Singapore. On the 31st, notwithstanding some rough weather and a gale of wind, the work was done, and its completion celebrated in the usual manner—that is to say, by much consumption of champagne, both on board the vessels and in the office of the company, where, after the toasts of “France” and “England,” everybody congratulated everybody else in a style with which most of us are tolerably familiar. The first message was, of course, sent to the Minister of Marine, in Paris, by Vice-Admiral Dupré, Governor of Cochin-China. It was dispatched immediately after the completion of the cable, on July 31, and was replied to from Versailles by M. Georges Favre, Lieutenant of Marine Infantry, who, of course, hoped that the rapidity of this new mode of communication would develop the prosperity of their beautiful colony. The message was dispatched at eleven o'clock in the morning, and the reply was sent from Versailles at ten minutes to six in the evening.

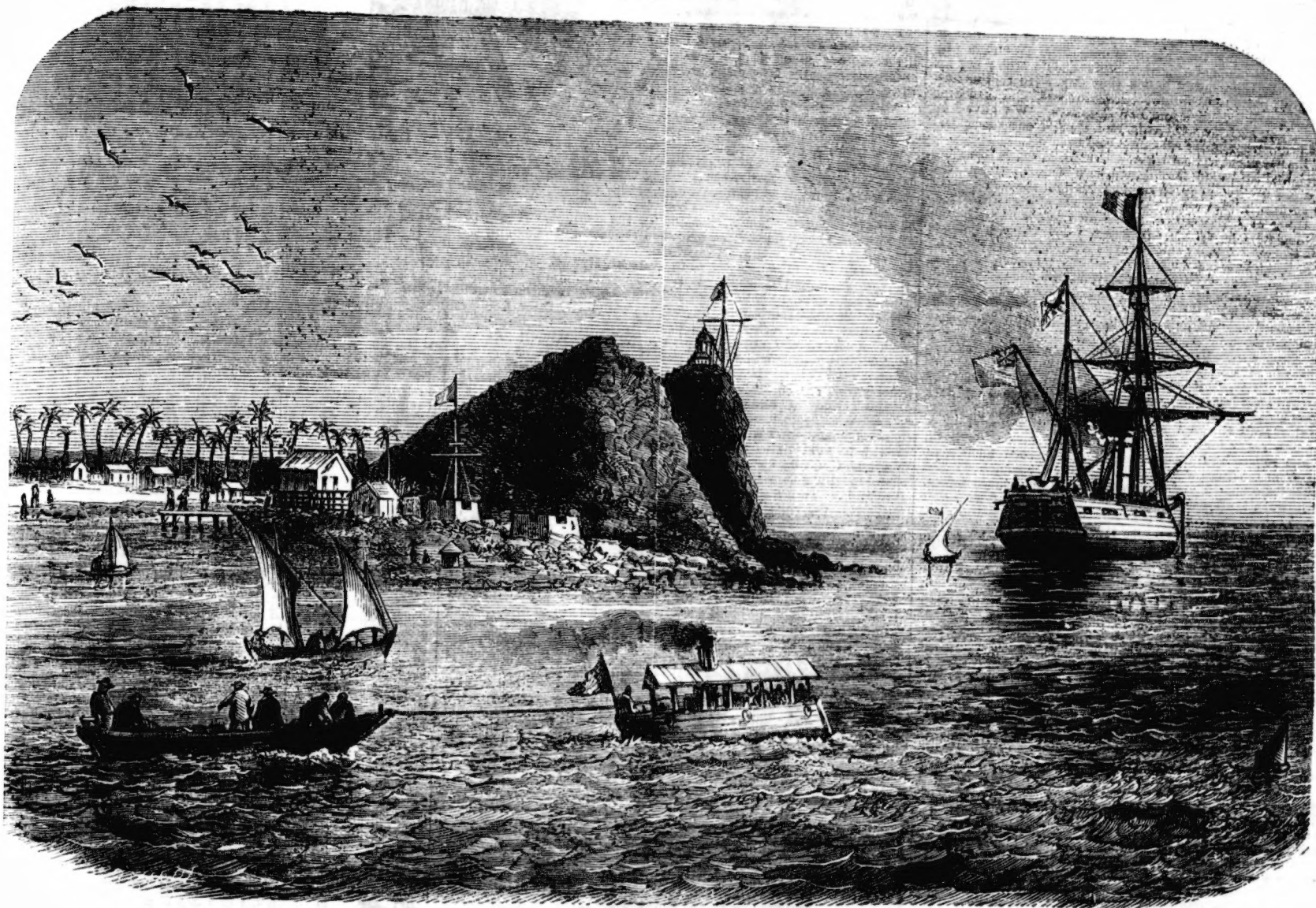
THE STORY OF THE MEGARA.

THE *Daily News* publishes the report of an “interview” a correspondent held with two of the crew of the Megara, who, with several of their comrades, arrived at Southampton, last Saturday night, on board the steam-ship Pera. We give the substance of the narrative, which commences on the Pera entering the dock:—

“The Megara men on board?” “Ay, ay, Sir!” came in response from out the gloom of the fore deck, through which was just visible a close semicircle of faces. In ten minutes more two of the Megara men were comfortably seated by the fireside splicing the main brace in moderation, as they smoked a quiet pipe before beginning their little story. Cautious worthies, of northern ex-

traction, they seemed (if one might so phrase it) to have “Baxter on the brain, impressed as they were with a belief, that was not quite easy to remove, that their entertainer was an emissary direct from the member for Montrose to pump them to their hurt. Disabused of this apprehension, the conversation became much less constrained. It is a difficult and a delicate task to reproduce the details of that conversation in the present phase of the unfortunate Megara business; and nothing will be attempted save to narrate with greater minuteness the story of events the outlines of which are already common property. It may be mentioned, at the outset, that the Pera brought home, in addition to nine officers of the Megara, the following petty officers as witnesses:—Eight quartermasters, one boatswain's mate, three leading stokers, the diver, and one able seaman.

“Bad luck to St. Paul's and to them that sent us there on four ounces a day!” was a toast that might not in a general way be objectionable, but had no great tendency to throw a light on the series of misfortunes which wrecked the Megara at St. Paul's. It was explained, however, as being merely “blowing off steam,” and then our friends settled to their work. “There were no complaints of the ship's condition after leaving Queenstown.” “No; but among the crew there was constant grumbling and apprehension. You see it warn't thought seaman-like to complain. Captain Thrupp, after having had up the petty officers, and heard what they had got to say, made his report at Queenstown. The ship had been inspected and passed there as fit for the voyage. After that the Captain's mouth was shut, and the men warn't going to funk on it and be jeered at, even if they were as sure of going to the bottom as they were sure of a day's grog. It was a straight upper lip all round; but some of the chaps—the married men specially—didn't make a great job of it. No; about the inspection at Queenstown I won't say nothing good or bad, whether I think it was a thorough one or a sham; it ain't my place for to be the judge of my superiors. There was no stock-plate taken up



THE FRENCH COLONY IN COCHIN-CHINA: LAYING A TELEGRAPH CABLE AT CAPE SAINT JACQUES.

for the inspecting officer. That's another thing: if you ask me whether there ought to have been, I answer that ain't my place for to say. Between Queenstown and the Cape we had a good fair voyage, the ship averaging eight to nine knots. The weather mostly was splendid; I think, on my soul, that God Almighty in His mercy picked the weather for us on purpose. The ship was low in the water, and always cumbered with overcrowding and stores—it never seemed as if it were possible to get everything snug and shipshape, try how you would. After we left the Cape on May 28 the weather, although it looked threatening sometimes, still stood to us like a brick, and on June 7 and 8 we lay our course famously, running under double-reefed taw'les and courses before a regular snorer—a strong sea on, and the whole water now and then coming tumbling aboard of her. It was that same day that we overhauled the Frenchman, and in the afternoon a marine was washed overboard. The very next day (the 9th), we sprung a leak—a devil of a big leak, too, for the water came in so that it took the pumps all their time to keep it under. Some of the chaps swore that the sodger, as he went to the bottom, had sent his knee through one of the plates; others would have it that he stuck his bayonet in her—but that couldn't have been, because the man didn't take his bayonet overboard with him. All hands at the pumps, and, by good luck, there being plenty of pumps, we managed to keep the leak a bit under. It wasn't to be found now. It was a time, I can tell you. A gale of wind, the old craft deep in the water, and rolling taw'sle yard stuns'le booms under at every second roll; all hands, bluejackets and marines, working their hearts out at the pumps—always wet, and not a chance to get dry. Day and night it was alike, till after three days of it the men were fairly beat out, and we had to take to the fire-engine and the donkey-engine to keep the water down.

“It was Jock Brown, ‘Scottie’ we call him, that found the leak. Scottie is one of the leading stokers. It was on the night of the 13th of June. He had the first watch in the engine-room, and had to report the state of the pumps every half-hour to the officer of the watch. Scottie took it into his head to find the leak if he could. The bunkers had been in the way of a search round about

below them; it would have been necessary to shift the coals from port to starboard, and then back again, and hands could not well be spared. But Scottie got about the bilges by the beam on which the bunkers rest that crosses the ship above the mid-girder.” (Here the narrator must interpolate a confession of his ignorance of marine architecture, and his inability, by reason of that ignorance, to understand, far less lucidly to describe, the technicalities of this performance of “Scottie.”) “Scottie shoved his head down one hole and his light down another, and there in one of the plates under the bunkers—not under the engines—was the water coming streaming in like a waterspout. He called the officer of the watch and told him he had found the leak. ‘Where?’ shouts the officer. ‘Come and I’ll show you.’ Mr. — came, had a long look for himself, head down one hole, light down another, and then goes and rouses up the ‘Old Man.’ The ‘Old Man’ comes double-quick, lies down—we had spread a mat for him—and bides a long time with his head out of sight. At last he comes up to the surface, and turning to the stoker on duty, says, ‘Have you called Mr. Mills?’ ‘No, Sir,’ says the stoker, ‘he has not turned in for three nights before, and I was giving him a chance.’ ‘Call him at once, says the Old Man. I was sent for Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills is the chief engineer. Up the passage by the sentry handy the wheel I went, and called him. ‘Leak found, Sir!’ It was not many minutes before Mr. Mills and the Old Man had their heads together. They consulted for a spell, and then the word was, ‘Fetch Jamie Hares, the artificer.’ Then the ratchet-brace was sent for, and a piece was to be drilled out of a girder that was in the way, so as to let a man's hand in to reach the hole in the plate. I’ll finish off the yarn of the leak before I talk about anything else. An inside sheeting of gutta-percha clapped fast with a hot shovel was first tried, but that was stove in as soon as the ship got way on her and the water began to press harder on the outside. Then Bell, the diver—he belongs to the Excellent—went over the side, and brought up word that the skin of the ship was like a rotten honeycomb. It was not so nonsensical, after all, for the chaps to hold that the sinking marine sent his knee through the plate; for Bell said he could send the heel of his boot through it with quite a moderate kick. He went down with a

plate for the outside, while a corresponding plate was clapped on inwardly, holes drilled in the original plate, and a trial made to screw the outer and inner plates down to it. But, Lord bless you, the infernal thing was so thin and worn that the nuts could not be screwed home, and so the jury-plates could not be fastened down. And, besides, the bottom was so rotten that the new plates stuck on to it by the screws, and, working loosely as they did, for want of purchase for the rivets, threatened every minute as if they would tear the old plate right out. There's a bit in the Bible somewhere about putting new wine into old bottles. Here was the same thing for all the world, and the new iron was too strong for the old, rotten, spongy iron, honeycombed with rust. My own amazement is how the old tub could have kept going so long without her engines tumbling through the ship's bottom.

“The leak and rotten plates were bad enough; but, perhaps, worse was to come. The girders or ribs—I see you know little about a ship, Sir—are the frame or skeleton of the ship, the iron plates, bolted on to them and to one another, being the skin. A ship is just like an open umbrella, the whalebones are the girders or ribs; the silk is the skin. These girders are about 18 in. apart. On four of them rests the step of the mast—in other words, on these four girders, two forward and two aft of the step, there comes nearly the whole weight of the heavy mast, with all that belongs to it. This weight is so distributed as to spare any one single girder—for it is, I tell you, a severe and sudden trial when a ship is suddenly taken aback, and then the downward push of the mast on to its bed is very great. Well, Sir, one of the leading stokers—on June 18, I think it was—found that these four girders, instead of supporting the step of the mast, as they should have done, had decayed and rotted away for a good distance all around the step, so that the mast actually rested and leant all its weight, not on the ribs of the ship but on its thin and weak skin. You see that there pillar, Sir. Well, I reckon, if you were to cut away the flooring, you’d find it resting on a good sturdy cross beam; or, mayhap, its weight distributed over three or four. But suppose there were no cross beams—or that they were all rotten, and that the pillar rested its own weight and all the weight it supports on the thin planking of the floor, I reckon

you'd neither care about being up stairs or down stairs. Well, there ain't any down stairs at sea, only the bottom—and how we are here to-night instead of there has amazed me more than tongue can tell ever since I saw the step of that mast. With all that weight on those rotten plates, what possessed the mast that it did not go right slap through, I can't ever tell; if the ship had been taken aback it must have gone through just as a circus rider jumps through a paper hoop. But, as it was, the weight, although it had not made a hole, had borne so on the plates that the bottom had bulged down, and gone clean away from the rotten remnants of the girders. The man that discovered this state of things was a very quiet, cautious fellow, who didn't like putting himself forward, so he got hold of a chap named C—, a noisy, blabbing kind of chap, who, he was sure, would have it all over the ship in no time. 'What d'ye want?' says C—. 'Come and look at this,' says the other. C— went, and, after a bit of a look, we heard his roar, 'By Jove, the bottom's gone from the girders!' C— makes a rush for the chief engineer. 'Where's the place?' asked he, when, puffing and blowing—he is stout, is the chief engineer—he got down. He was shown it, and the quiet man told him about having found it, and got a jacking for not having come direct and reported it at once. 'Do you wish us all to go to the bottom at any minute?' was the question of the chief engineer. The Captain was fetched, and made a close examination. I once knew a chap so bad in consumption that he said he was spitting himself bodily away as he walked. Blessed if the Megera warn't, after a fashion, spitting herself away as she steamed. The suction of the pumps was like the poor fellow's cough: it fetched pieces of the rotten girders up the pumps, and so out into the sea. But the fragments of her pretty well choked the pumps at last, for the Old Man found them obstructed with a lot of the old iron that had not gone up the spout. Ten minutes after his inspection was over the ship was condemned.

'You'll search the Navy over, Sir, before you'll find a better seaman or a truer officer than our Old Man. You should have heard him reading prayers that Sunday forenoon. There warn't a shake in his voice, no more than if he were going below presently for a glass of sherry, instead of having it on his mind to tell his ship's company that his ship might go down at any moment. He ain't much of a speaker, ain't the Old Man; but his words got pretty nigh men's hearts that day. He told us how that 'the ship's bottom was literally dropping out,' and then bade us go in with a will, like men and British sailors. We gave him three cheers, and then we went at it, and started out a considerable lot of grub that Sunday afternoon and evening.

'But with the night came dirty weather. She began dragging her anchors, and at length they parted, two of them, and we had to get up a full head of steam to keep the ship off the rocks. The wind was so strong that the old ship—she was always a crabbed, awkward thing at minding her helm—once yawed right round, and was going stem on upon the breakers. The Captain got her out of this trouble by going full speed astern; but there she was, right out of hand, only one anchor left, and deep water under her, where not a soul could have saved had she foundered. Boats? The boats could not have lived over the bar. And what a lot of boats she had! Why, Sir, some of them were as old as herself, and there was not accommodation in them for above two thirds of those on board.

'So the skipper gave the word to run her on shore, and chance it. It was the afternoon of the 19th, about half-past one, that the word was given, 'All hands on deck,' and the ship's head slewed round to the landward. The hands were ordered on deck so as to give them a chance should she strike the bar, as everybody feared. Half the crew were on the topgallant-fok'sle, half aft, every man ready for a spring if she should break her back. Between the rollers and the sharks, I fear it would have gone hard with them. Where was I? Oh! below, for somebody had to keep the steam on. The stokers were forced to remain below. At least it warn't altogether force, but duty, Sir, for we never thought to grumble, although we never thought to see the deck again. Orders were to get on a very strong head of steam. The glands were leaking, and I thought every minute the steam-pipe would go. It was an anxious moment. We talked down there about things sailors don't often talk about. The engineer contended that, as we were down below on duty and for the common good, we should be pretty sure of heaven if the burst-up should come. Then, as we neared the bar, we shook hands and parted, each man turning his face to the wall.

'She cleared the bar, and took the ground beautiful. She went on the rocks as smooth and easy as if she had been an empty egg-shell. If she had been a sound, strong ship, her masts would have gone by the board with the shock; but she was so rotten that there was no shock, and the rock came up through her as if her bottom had been a pie-crust.

'Most of the marines went ashore on the 19th, but the general landing day was the 20th. That night everybody slept on the sod, wet as all were—for the most of the work was up to the waist in water. No mistake—officers and men went in manfully together. There was no favouring the rank, that there time; for the rank scorned to be favoured. All fared alike; and fared thundering rough too, I can tell you. We began to be rationed on the short allowance on the 20th—6 oz. biscuit, ½ lb. salt meat, half allowance of sugar and cocoa, and half a gill of 'squaro.' Afterwards the bread ration was reduced to 4 oz. In a day or two tents of one kind or other began to be rigged up, and some night's shelter was to be had. Working day and night, it was trying to have but a pint of water a day for the whole of the first week. Of the goats killed, the officers had a share as well as the men. The messman had a good quantity of stores of various kinds, which the men during the voyage might have by purchase; but on the island he was not allowed to dispose of any more.

'After we had been there about a month the first ship came—the Dutchman, in which Lieutenant Jones went to Batavia. The next ship was also a Dutchman, which took off some of the officers and boys. Some of the boys lost their kits, and there was a subscription for them among the men to buy them new ones. I think we ought to be repaid that there by Government, Sir. Then came an English ship, which gave us some flour; and afterwards the Taunton, followed by the Malacca and the Rinaldo. Then came a severe gale, in which both the Malacca and Rinaldo were blown off; but the Rinaldo was blown furthest. The embarkation in the former was going forward when the latter reappeared and signalled that all hands should embark on the Malacca, which we did, and sailed from St. Paul's amid three rousing cheers from the Rinaldo. The Old Man was the last to leave the island, as he had been the last to leave the Megera. The Malacca took us to King George's Sound; then we came by the Geelong to Point de Galle, and so home. The P. and O. people treated us like princes; nothing was too good for us—beef and beer to the mast-head.'

MUSIC.

Mdlle. JEANNE DEVRIES, who made her debut on Saturday last at Covent-Garden Theatre, is likely to be a great acquisition to Mr. Mapleson. With the partiality of light sopranos for Verdi's frail heroine, she elected to appear as Violetta in "La Traviata"—a difficult rôle, remembering how often it has been played by artists of the highest eminence. But Mdlle. Devries came forward without preliminary beat of drum or blast of trumpet; so that public expectation with regard to her, if excited at all, was only in the faintest degree. Her reception proved very discouraging, hardly a sympathetic "hand" cheering her on. An inexperienced artist would have felt this; but Mdlle. Devries is not inexperienced, and she quietly set herself to melt the icy audience. Not to dwell upon her success stage by stage, let us say that she did this completely. Twice recalled after the first act, and again after each subsequent drop of the curtain, she made a most favourable impression and won over public opinion to her side. Mdlle. Devries has a good soprano voice, not strong, but pure in quality and of adequate compass. She sings with considerable expression and

excellent method, though, perhaps, a little weak in the rendering of legato passages. On the stage she shows herself quite at home, acting with quiet power, much refinement, and equal intelligence. To sum up, Mdlle. Devries is an artist whom opera-goers will be glad to see often on the stage, provided, of course, that her ability in other parts is as conspicuous as in the rôle of Violetta. She repeated her initial success on Thursday night, and this evening will appear as the Lucia of Donizetti's opera. Signor Vizzani played Alfredo fairly well; and Signor Mendioroz was a particularly "heavy father."

On Monday a performance of "Il Barbiere" introduced Mdlle. Marimon as Rosina for the first time. Much was expected of the young lady in a character well suited to her means, and expectation was certainly not disappointed as far as concerned her delivery of the music. She revelled in Rossini's florid themes, and not less in ornamenting them with original *floriture* of the boldest kind. Thus the first movement of "Una voce poco fa" was a series of elaborate decorations, almost hiding the melody to which they were attached; and the same may be said, though in less degree, of other portions of the opera. But Mdlle. Marimon's greatest success was made in Maton's Polonaise, "Charmant Espoir," introduced as a show piece in the "Lesson" scene. Composed expressly for her, and pretending only to be a means of display, it brought out all the strong points of Mdlle. Marimon's singing, and led to great enthusiasm. Few living vocalists could equal the facility with which it was rendered, and the French soprano's triumph was quite deserved. As Rosina, Mdlle. Marimon requires toning down to suit English notions of the character. Dr. Bartolo's ward is a sly, intriguing little puss, but not a romp, with a touch of vulgarity in her composition. The other characters in this charming opera were sustained by Signor Vizzani (Almaviva), Signor Borella (Bartolo), Signor Foli (Basilio), and Signor Caravoglia (Figaro). "Anna Bolena" was given on Tuesday, with the same cast as at Drury Lane, save that Madame Trebelli played Smeaton instead of Mdlle. Fernandez. A full house assisted at the performance of a work which mixes fact and fiction in about equal degree. Last night Mozart's "Flauto Magico" was to be brought forward.

Last Saturday being the twenty-fourth anniversary of Mendelssohn's death, a memorial concert devoted exclusively to his works was given at the Crystal Palace, and attended by an enormous crowd. Of course, much in the programme—as, for example, the Italian symphony, the G minor concerto, and the "Athalie" overture—was familiar; but it contained also novelty sufficient to excite the greatest interest. By great good luck, Mr. Grove, the Crystal Palace manager, has obtained free access to the master's unpublished works, and two movements from as many symphonies were played in public for the first time last Saturday. There are twelve altogether of such symphonies; and all were written between Mendelssohn's eleventh and fourteenth years. If marvel at this precocity be great, not less great is the merit of the works, judging by the examples presented. Curiously enough, however, we look in vain for any traces of the distinctive Mendelssohn style which, soon after, became conspicuous. One movement is in the vein of Mozart, the other in that of Bach, and it would seem as though the young composer had not then freed himself from leading strings, in order to walk alone. But, as imitations, they are marvellous in their fidelity, ease, and skill. Mr. Grove promises more of such examples, and, notably, the entire twelfth symphony, which, as the immediate precursor of the published work in C minor, cannot fail to be heard with eager interest. The pianist at this concert was Madame Arabella Goddard, whose execution of the "G minor" and of a well-arranged group from the "Lieder ohne Worte" left absolutely nothing to desire. More masterful performances, done with more ease and minute correctness, it would be vain to expect at the hands of any living pianist. Madame Goddard was applauded so enthusiastically that we were almost inclined to believe the audience had mistaken her for a foreigner. The vocalists were Madame Blanche Cole and Mr. Sims Reeves, each of whom contributed, among other things, a song from Mendelssohn's first oratorio, "St. Paul." The "strings" of the orchestra played two movements from the quartet in F minor; but we have not patience to discuss so great violence done to a composer's intention.

The second concert of the series known as "Musical Evenings" took place in St. George's Hall on Wednesday, when the programme contained Schubert's quartet in A minor, Mendelssohn's quartet in D, and other kindred works. Messrs. Holmes, Folkes, Burnett, and Pezzer again held the stringed instruments, the pianist being Mr. Walter Macfarren.

Of the opera concert given in Albert Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, but little need be said. Mr. Mapleson supplied the artists, who, under the direction of Sir Jules Benedict, performed a selection of well-known dramatic music. Mdlle. Titiens and Mdlle. Marimon carried off the honours, as a matter of course.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.

At last week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was presented from the works and general purposes committee recommending that the board do apply, in the next Session of Parliament, for powers to carry out the several following improvements:—

"1. An improvement consisting of the formation of the following new lines of thoroughfare, in accordance with plans submitted to the committee:—From the western side of High-street, Shoreditch, to Old-street, at an estimated net cost of about £270,000, exclusive of works. From the eastern side of High-street, Shoreditch, adjoining the Great Eastern Railway on the north, to the Bethnal-green-road, at an estimated net cost of about £300,000, including works. From Old-street to New Oxford-street, and the continuation of Hatton-garden to the new line of thoroughfare, at an estimated net cost of about £360,000. 2. The widening of High-street, Shoreditch, in accordance with the plan submitted by the committee, at an estimated net cost of about £164,000, including works. 3. The widening of the Edgware and Harrow roads, in accordance with the plans submitted by the committee, at an estimated net cost of about £100,495, exclusive of works. 4. The widening of the thoroughfare from the Wapping entrance of the London Docks to Little Tower-hill, in accordance with the plan submitted by the committee, at an estimated net cost of £162,671, exclusive of works. 5. The widening of Newington-butts, near the Church of St. Mary, Newington, at an estimated net cost of £3500. 6. The committee have authorised the engineers, solicitors, and superintending architect to obtain such extra assistance as they may require for the preparation of the plans and notices in connection with the proposed lines of thoroughfare between Bethnal-green-road and New Oxford-street, and requesting the sanction of the board to the course they have taken. 7. With reference to the memorial of the Paddington Vestry calling attention to the desirability of opening up a communication between the northern and southern portions of the parish, as shown on the accompanying plan, and urging the board to carry out one of the proposals (as shown on the plans, marked B and C) as a metropolitan improvement, that the committee do not consider it expedient to comply with the prayer of the memorial. 8. With reference to the memorial from the vestry of Islington calling the attention of the board to the urgent necessity for improving the carriage route between Mount Pleasant and Gray's-inn-road, that the committee, while admitting the necessity for improving the route referred to, cannot recommend its accomplishment in the manner indicated in the memorial. 9. With reference to the memorial of the Greenwich district board praying that this board will forthwith take all necessary steps for abolishing the tolls payable for the passage over Deptford Creek, and, if needful, obtain the sanction of Parliament for the purpose, that the committee are of opinion it is not expedient to comply with the request. 10. With reference to the letter from Mr. T. S. Richards, F.S.A., again calling attention to the desirability of a

street being formed from Holborn to Great Queen-street, that, in the opinion of the committee, it is inexpedient at the present time to carry out the suggested improvement.

Mr. Rantz, in moving the adoption of the first recommendation, said the desirability of this improvement had been repeatedly discussed and abundantly proved, but had not been carried out in consequence of want of funds and having regard to the more pressing requirements of the Main Drainage and the Thames Embankment. Those great works would soon be completed, and now the duty was cast upon the board of carrying out metropolitan improvements. The late chairman, Sir John Thwaites, had said that taxation had reached its limits; but since then the circumstances of the board had materially changed. The rating when the late chairman expressed that opinion was 5½d. in the pound; but recent legislation had empowered the board to raise money and to spread the charge for these improvements over a number of years, so that posterity should bear its proper share of the burdens for the benefits it would receive. The rating had diminished to 4½d. in the pound, and in future the assessment would be only 2½d. in the pound. What they had done in the past in the way of improvements was mainly done in the city of London, as they felt that the City needed their attention more than the outside of the metropolis. They had advanced £300,000 altogether for the construction of local improvements in different parts of the metropolis, and of this £145,000 was paid to the Corporation of the city of London. They were about to open a new thoroughfare in the City—Queen Victoria-street—which cost more than all the other improvements put together. That City street would cost two millions of money, and what the works committee then desired to do was to effect improvements outside the City. They did not say that no improvements remained to be effected in the City; but they maintained that it was time to turn their attention to the requirements of the other parts of the metropolis.

Mr. E. J. Thompson seconded the motion.

Mr. Dresser Rogers moved as an amendment:—"That the recommendations of the committee relative to improvements in the metropolis for which Parliamentary powers are required be deferred until the works and general purposes committee bring up a report, in accordance with the reference made to the committee from the board of June 30, 1871, to consider the improvements required in the metropolis generally as a whole." Mr. Redsham seconded the amendment, which was negatived.

Mr. Lloyd moved a further amendment that the portion of the report recommending the construction of a new line of thoroughfare from the western side of High-street, Shoreditch, adjoining the Great Eastern Railway on the north, to Bethnal-green-road, at an estimated net cost of about £300,000, be struck out. Mr. Bidgood seconded the amendment, which, after a long discussion, was negatived by a majority of 22 to 10, and the original motion was agreed to.

The other recommendations of the committee were then put serialim and agreed to.

NEW LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDGES.

SIR MONTAGUE EDWARD SMITH, who has been appointed one of the Judges of the Privy Council, under the Act of last Session, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Bideford, Devon, who was for many years town clerk of that borough. He was born in 1809, and was educated at the local grammar school. In November, 1835, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and selected the Western Circuit for his practice. In 1852 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in 1859 was returned to Parliament for Truro, after having twice previously been an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of that constituency. While in the House of Commons Mr. Smith generally acted with the Conservative party. In January, 1865, upon the resignation of Mr. Justice Williams, he was appointed a puisne Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and on that occasion received the customary honour of knighthood.

Sir Robert Porrett Collier, is a son of the late Mr. John Collier, who sat for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841. He was born at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, in 1817, and married, in 1844, Isabella, daughter of Mr. W. R. Rose, of Eaton-place West, and of Wolston Heath, Warwickshire. Like his colleague in the new Court, he was educated at the local grammar school, afterwards proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. Mr. Collier was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1843, and went the Western Circuit. At the general election of 1852 he was returned for Plymouth, and has retained his seat for that constituency ever since. In 1854 he received a patent of precedence in his profession; and in December, 1859, was appointed Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. He retained this office until October, 1863, when, on the promotion of Sir Roundell Palmer to the post of chief law officer of the Crown, Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General, with the honour of knighthood. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868, the honourable and learned gentleman received the appointment of Attorney-General, and this he now vacates for the Bench. Sir R. P. Collier is the author of some legal works. Amongst these may be mentioned "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines."

The Right Hon. Sir James William Colville is a son of the late Mr. Andrew Colville, of Craigflower, N.B., by the Hon. Louisa Mary Eden, a daughter of the first Lord Auckland. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1834. In the following year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Mr. Colville was Advocate-General at Calcutta from 1845 to 1848; puisne Judge of the Supreme Court from the latter date (when he was knighted) until 1855, and Chief Justice at Calcutta from 1855 to 1859. He is a D.L. and a J.P. for Fifeshire, and for several years has assisted in the business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In 1857 the learned Judge was married to Frances Elmor, daughter of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, who succeeds Sir R. P. Collier in the office of Attorney-General, is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's-courts, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1835 to 1858. The Attorney-General was born in 1821, and was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he was Scholar of Balliol, Fellow of Exeter, and graduated B.A. In 1846 he married Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, and he was called to the Bar in the following year. Selecting the Western Circuit, he was soon in the enjoyment of considerable practice, and in 1861 he was made a Queen's Counsel. Some years before this, however, he had been appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, an office which he resigned in 1865. In August, 1864, Mr. Coleridge unsuccessfully contested the city of Exeter against Lord Courtenay, but at the general election in the following year he was returned for that constituency, without opposition, and retained his seat at the dissolution of 1868, when, after a close and exciting contest, he was returned at the head of the poll, beating Sir John Karslake, the Conservative Attorney-General. Within a month of that election the learned gentleman was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's newly-formed Administration, and received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. George Jessel, the new Solicitor-General, is a son of Mr. Z. A. Jessel, merchant, late of Savile-row, London, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harris. He was born in London, in 1824, and married, in 1856, Amelia, daughter of Mr. Joseph Moses, of Leadenhall-street. Mr. Jessel was educated at University College, London; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in May, 1847, and received a silk gown in March, 1866. At the

general election, three years ago, Mr. Jessel was returned for Dover, after a contest in which he defeated Mr. C. K. Freshfield, the second Conservative candidate, by a majority of 48 votes. The acceptance of his new post will necessitate an appeal to his constituents for re-election; but in the case of Sir John Coleridge no new writ will be issued, as he has already been re-elected whilst holding office under the Crown.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

MR. LANGHAM held an inquest, last Saturday evening, at the Sessions House, Westminster, on the body of a child, four weeks old, named Agnes Smith, the daughter of a labouring man living in Orchard-street, Westminster.

Elizabeth Smith, the mother of the child, stated that the deceased was taken very ill last Sunday, became much convulsed, and refused to take the breast. She took the child to Dr. Langston, in the Broadway, who said it was suffering under a severe attack of bronchitis, and was not likely to recover. He gave her a mixture, for which he charged 1s. On Monday afternoon the child got worse, with screaming convulsions; and, having no money to pay for medicine, her husband went to the workhouse and got a doctor's order from the master. Her husband then took the order to Mr. Fenton, of 28, Great Smith-street, the parochial medical officer, who said he was too busy then to attend, but would do so as soon as he could.

Witness having waited an hour, and finding Mr. Fenton did not attend, took the child round to his shop. Mr. Fenton, having looked at the child, said there was nothing the matter with it; it only wanted better feeding. She had better take it home and give it some bread and milk. Witness said the child could not swallow even the milk from the breast, and said it must be ill or it would not be in screaming convulsions. Mr. Fenton, however, again told her to take it home and feed it, and that it did not want medicine.

At her special request, however, Mr. Fenton gave her a small mixture for the wind. She then returned home with the child, and died on Tuesday. Mr. Fenton never came to see the child after it had been at his shop. Dr. Langston said when the child was brought to his surgery on Sunday morning it was suffering severely from bronchitis, and he gave the mother medicine for that complaint. By special order of the Coroner he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the child, and found beyond all doubt that it had been labouring under an attack of bronchitis for at least four or five days up to the time of its death.

Mr. Fenton, who was in court, having been asked by the Coroner whether he wished to give any explanation, said he desired to do so, and was sworn. He stated that he was the medical officer for the district of St. George's. The deceased child was brought to his shop on Monday evening by her mother, under an order from the master of the workhouse. He examined the child, and considered it was suffering from the want of proper nutrition. He did not see any symptoms of bronchitis. He told the mother to take the child home, feed it, and keep it warm. He gave the mother a stimulant mixture. He did not visit the child, as he was only bound to attend a patient once under a master's order. It required the order of the relieving officer to warrant him in seeing a patient more than once. The Coroner: But surely, in a case of emergency, you would not stand upon this red-tape process? You would act upon the dictates of humanity? Witness: In a case of emergency he should not visit a second time without a proper order. He might do so in a midwifery case, but even then he was not bound to do so. He had told the mother of the child when he saw her on Monday to get a proper order from the relieving officer. The foreman of the jury expressed his indignation that the lives of the poor should be endangered through this routine of waiting for a second order. Common humanity should dictate a different course. His colleagues were all of the same opinion. Elizabeth Smith, being recalled, said that Mr. Fenton never said a word to her about getting another doctor's order. He did not give her the mixture until she begged him to do so. She would not have applied to the parish doctor if she had had money to pay another doctor. The Coroner re-examined both Mr. Langston and Mr. Fenton, the former reiterating his statement that the child was suffering from bronchitis and should have been treated accordingly; the latter denying that bronchitis existed at all. The Coroner said the result of the post-mortem examination confirmed the statement of Dr. Langston, and was entirely against Mr. Fenton. Having made some strong remarks upon the case, he left the matter to the jury. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased child died from bronchitis and want of nutrition;" adding their opinion that the waiting of parochial medical officers for a second order to attend patients in cases of emergency was much to be regretted.

THE AFFAIRS OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.

LORD ROMILLY, Master of the Rolls, delivered judgment, on Monday, in the suit of "Peek v. Gurney and Others," in which the plaintiff sought to render the surviving directors of that company and the executors of a deceased director jointly and severally liable for the amount of the loss sustained by him through his purchase of shares to the amount of about £100,000 in the company. His Lordship said the ground on which the plaintiff sought relief against the defendants was that the prospectus issued by the directors did not divulge facts relative to the state of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s business, which facts were well known to all the directors, and would have prevented the public from taking any shares in the limited company if they had been stated in the prospectus.

In the early part of the year 1865 it became obvious to the partners in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., that they could not go on as they had done, and that, unless some very vital change was made, they would be compelled to wind up. Accordingly, about May, 1865, Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. E. Gurney, and the solicitor of the firm met together and proposed the formation of a limited company, with the view of raising funds to reimburse the firm. It was clear to the members of the firm that at that time it was hope-

lessly insolvent, and they devised the scheme of forming a new company for the purpose of bolstering up the firm. They explained their position to four gentlemen of great wealth and of great commercial reputation in London—viz., Mr. H. F. Barclay, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Rennie, and Mr. T. C. Gibb—who consented to be associates with them in the formation of the new company.

In July, 1865, the prospectus of the new company was issued. The capital was to consist of 100,000 shares of £50 each; and, as it was intended to call up £15 per share, £1,500,000 was thus to be got to relieve the firm from its difficulties. At that time the firm was insolvent to the amount of more than £3,000,000, and there was nothing to meet that liability except the private fortunes of the partners of the firm. The evidence convinced the Court that all the directors of the new company were well aware of these facts. But no mention was made of these facts in the prospectus. The directors no doubt believed that the new company would be a prosperous one. But the Court was of opinion that if the facts relating to the state of the business of the old firm had been stated in the prospectus, the public would not have purchased a single share in the new company. The directors were properly acquitted in a criminal court of any criminal intention to defraud the public, but a court of equity required that a person who induced another person to enter into a contract by withholding from him information which it was important should be given to him should make good the loss arising from such want of information. The plaintiff, however, in this case had lost his right to relief against the directors by delaying to inquire into the true position of the company's affairs. It was not until the company stopped that he sought for relief. Therefore his bill must be dismissed, but without costs, owing to the gross misconduct of the directors in issuing a prospectus which suppressed the truth as to the state of the firm's affairs.

Mr. Kay, Mr. Swanston, and Mr. Jolliffe appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roxburgh and Mr. Lindley for Messrs. H. E. Gurney, J. H. Gurney, and Birkbeck; Sir R. Palmer, Mr. Fry, and Mr. Soyer for Mr. Barclay; Mr. Fooks and Mr. W. C. Fooks for Mr. Gordon; Mr. Jessel, Mr. Macnaghten, and Mr. Medd for Mr. Rennie; Sir R. Baggallay, Mr. Macnaghten, and Mr. Maclean for Mr. Gibb's executors; and Mr. Ferrers for the company.

LONDON POLICE COURTS.

A STRANGE BIT OF FAMILY HISTORY.—At Worship-street, last Saturday, Henry Millington, about forty-five years of age, and Annie Portbury, about forty, were charged, on remand, before Mr. Bushby, with having been concerned together in stealing about £200 in money, the property of the son and daughter-in-law of the female prisoner; and two summonses charging Henry Portbury and George Portbury with assaulting Mrs. Julia Hillier and abducting a child were also heard, and, although a distinct charge, yet is so connected and woven one with the other as to make an extraordinary chain of circumstances far better explained by telling them as one story. Mr. B. J. Abbott, solicitor, was for the prosecution of the prisoners Millington and Portbury, while Mr. Froggatt defended. Mr. Ricketts supported the summonses against the defendant Portbury, and Mr. Willis was for the defence. The circumstances, as disclosed by the solicitors, were as follows:—The daughter of Mrs. Julia Hillier, who resides at Victoria House, Approach-road, Victoria Park, married a medical gentleman named Meldola, who for some time carried on business as a surgeon in Bethnal-green and when he died, in March last, left his widow an annuity of £500 a year, conditionally on her not re-marrying. In the event of her doing so the money was to go to the three children being issue of the marriage. After her husband's death Mrs. Meldola engaged Henry Portbury as an ostler and coachman, and he was in the habit of driving her about. He is the son of the prisoner Annie Portbury, who, it was stated in court, was living with the prisoner Millington. Five months after her husband's death Mrs. Meldola married her ostler or coachman, and became Mrs. Portbury. Proceedings were soon afterwards taken in the Court of Chancery with regard to the money passing to the children, and they were eventually made wards of the Court, and handed over to the custody of Mrs. Julia Hillier, their grandmother. Mrs. Portbury, the late Mrs. Meldola, then went to live with her husband and his mother, the female prisoner, and the prisoner Millington, in St. Peter's-road, Mile-end. On the morning of the 19th ult. the prosecutrix, Mrs. Portbury, left home before her husband's mother was up. In the drawer of a wardrobe in her bedroom she had placed in a cashbox the sum of about £200 in gold and silver. The cashbox and drawer were locked, and prosecutrix carried away with her the key of her bedroom door also. On her return, some three hours afterwards, she found that her bedroom had been broken into, the drawer forced open, and the contents of the cashbox abstracted. The female prisoner, when told of the matter, said, "Do you accuse me?" and, although the answer was in the negative, said she would not stop in the house another moment. A detective had, however, been sent for, and she was given into custody. The prisoner Millington subsequently came in, and was also charged. On being searched, although he had been in the habit of borrowing small sums of money from the prosecutrix, he was found in possession of over £3, and the gold was of the new coinage, corresponding with that which the prosecutrix had placed in the cashbox. He denied all knowledge of the matter; but a witness was called to whom he had said that he knew the "old girl" had got money, and he meant to have it. Two days before this robbery the children had been handed over to the custody of the grandmother by order of the Court of Chancery. The same evening Henry Portbury, who is not seventeen years of age, while his wife is thirty-six, went to the house of Mrs. Julia Hillier, in company with his brother, the other defendant. They appear to have watched at the back of the house, and then entered behind the gardener, who, unconscious of being followed, was returning from an errand. As soon as they had gained entrance to the house they rushed upon the children and

caught hold of the boy. Mrs. Hillier endeavoured to prevent their abducting him, and then was most savagely assaulted by them. She was struck and kicked about the legs to a serious extent, and at length had to release her hold of the boy, and the defendants, who had a large mob about the house, escaped with him, put him into a vehicle which they had come provided with, and drove away with him. Mrs. Hillier was laid up for some time, and it appeared that one of the veins of the legs had been burst through the violence of the defendants, whom, in her evidence, she called "ruffianly boys." The prisoners Millington and Portbury were remanded, without bail, for further evidence, and to allow Detective Chapman, of the K division, an opportunity of recovering the money. The summonses were adjourned, after a long hearing.

LIBELS ON POSTAL-CARDS.—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, Mr. John Lock, fifty, Oxford-street, Reading, editor of the "Volunteer's Guide" and part proprietor of the *Berkshire Weekly Times*, was summoned before Mr. Newton by Mr. Walter Rosier, of Coventry-street, for writing and publishing a libel. Mr. Cook appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Edward Lewis for the defendant. Mr. E. Lewis, before the case was opened on the other side, wished to say a few words, which he hoped would put an end to further proceedings. When the defendant wrote these words he thought some money was due to him from the defendant, and that he could get it by sending them. He did not send them with a view of their falling into any other hands than those of the complainant. In fact, he did no more than what he commonly did in applying for money due to him. It was unfortunate that the defendant had used strong expressions, for which he wished to express his sincere regret. But it was only right to state that the complainant had sent an equally libellous card to the defendant. He should not, however, bring forward the charge if the suggestion he now made was acceded to. Mr. Newton considered that the case ought to go on. Mr. E. Lewis then asked the magistrate to grant a summons for a libellous post-card, on which were the words:—"I consider your conduct mean and cowardly." This summons having been granted, Thomas Thornbury, Post-office letter-carrier, proved delivery of the three post-cards. They were read by Mr. Nokes, the chief clerk. They were to the following effect:—"Thirty-fifth application. Send me half the money by return of post, and I will send you an apology or forfeit the rest. I do not believe a single line of your letter. You have so often told me an untruth. You have done so wilfully, and I mean so scandalously, for you have told me a misleading lie. Miss Ryan and others warn me, and I know the man I am dealing with. You sent me back to Reading out of your way." "Sept. 5.—I call your conduct cowardly and mean to make promises and fail to keep them. Your conduct is that of an unprincipled man, and I shall consider you an unprincipled man if you do not send me the money you have so often promised." "Sept. 21.—I do not wish to do anything unless you compel me. If you won't pay an honest debt, your conduct is scandalous." In reply to questions from Mr. Newton, witness said he delivered the cards openly to some person in the shop. Evidence having been given by persons in the shop that they had read the cards, Mr. Rosier stated that he gave defendant an advertisement for a book he brought out. In reply to E. Lewis, complainant said the advertisement was to have been paid for in June or July. He had made many excuses to postpone payment, but did not believe he ever told the defendant the money was on the way to Reading. He would not swear he had not done so. He had not offered to the defendant's sister since the summons was applied for, that if the debt was foregone he would discontinue proceedings. Mr. E. Lewis said his client in sending the post-cards had no idea that they would be read by anyone except the complainant. Mr. Newton said when the summons was applied for in the first instance he had endeavoured to prevent the matter going further. He ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £100 to attend to meet his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

A summons against Mr. Rosier for writing and publishing a libel concerning Francis John Lock, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, was then gone into. Mr. Lock, proprietor of the *Berkshire Weekly Times* and a work called the "Volunteer's Guide," had inserted one of the defendant's advertisements, which was to have been paid for in June. He had made a great many applications—perhaps thirty—for payment to defendant. Did not intend the cards he sent to be seen by anyone but the defendant. Received on Sept. 2 this card:—"I consider your conduct cowardly and mean. As you cannot afford to use penny stamps you had better leave off writing. At any rate, I will treat you as you deserve. I have a packet of these cards." After some further evidence as to delivery by the postman, Mr. Newton ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £100 to appear at the Central Criminal Court.

IMPUDENT ATTEMPT AT DOUBLE SWINDLING. At Marylebone, on Wednesday, Mr. William Burt, a grocer, carrying on business at 8, Nottingham-street, Marylebone, applied to Mr. D'Eyncourt for his advice under the following circumstances:—On the previous afternoon he received the subjoined letter:—

Dear Friend,—I take the liberty of submitting to you the subjoined proposition, at the suggestion of a friend whom you have had considerable business transactions with, and who resides in London. He gave you a very high character as to honour, integrity, and secrecy. It is but natural that you should be astonished on its perusal; but, on calm reflection, no doubt you will arrive at the same conclusion as I—viz., that the only lover in our trade will be the Government, and, of course, it can survive the loss. I was engaged over fifteen years in the engraving department of the Bank of England, and am at present manufacturing facsimiles of Bank of England notes (£1, £5, and £10). These notes are so admirably executed, both in the engraving and numbering, as to defy detection, therefore you will run no more risk in passing them than if they were genuine, particularly when ruffled up and soiled. You can easily realise from £25,000 to £50,000 per year by cautious and judicious management. It is said "That every man on an average gets one chance in a lifetime to make a fortune." This may be yours; don't let it slip. I will supply you with the notes at the rate of £100 for every £1000, but if you order a

£5000 package I will charge you only £400. You will perceive the advantage of ordering a large quantity at once. Then you can employ some confidential friend to assist you in getting rid of it quickly. Bear in mind I will not send out any samples, for obvious reasons, and on no account will I give credit, but for the first transaction I will deviate from my usual custom of insisting on all cash in advance. On receipt of £3 in advance I will forward you a package containing £1000, for £5 in advance I will send you £2000, and for £10 in advance I will send you £5000, provided that you will agree to pay the balance as soon as possible after its arrival. The goods will be securely packed in strong boxes and shipped by express marked as chemicals. This is the mode I have adopted for the past year, and never had any mistake occur, although I have sent these goods to London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., every other week. To illustrate how easy it is to circulate these notes without any suspicion, I will recount the following. During my visit to London last summer I paid half my expenses with my notes by mixing them with genuine money, and on one occasion I changed a £10 note (counterfeit) in the Bank of England; in fact, the cashier never looked at it twice. In case you conclude to accept my proposal remit at once; if not, I must seek some more enterprising agent in your neighbourhood. Hoping to receive your order soon, I remain yours, on the square, CHARLES P. WHITTINGTON, 34, John-street, New York City, U.S.A.—P.S. Let me know where you wish the package addressed and the most convenient express office; also, whether you want the goods shipped in your name or not.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said he had received other notices to the same effect, and hoped the press would take notice of the case.

POACHING AFFRAY.—On Sunday morning, between one and two, a murderous attack was made by five men, armed with bludgeons and stones, on three of Lord Ebury's gamekeepers at Moor Park, Rickmansworth. The keepers were watching some preserves at Sandy Lodge Farm, not far from Moor Park, when the poachers set upon them. Benjamin Green was severely injured by blows on the head, and while down on the ground the ruffians kicked him in the back and on the body, rendering him insensible. Upon slightly recovering, and attempting to get up, two large stones were dashed in his face. George Brown was similarly treated. James Green has not received such severe injuries as his father or Brown. The poachers escaped, leaving behind them snares, nets, &c., to the number of nineteen. The injured men are in a very precarious state. Lord Ebury has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL-FIELD.

At a meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers on Monday night, at Dudley, Mr. Henry Johnson, the honorary secretary, said he had inspected Mr. J. Dawes's pit at Halesowen, and he was glad to be able to report that that gentleman had found coal of good quality. During the past seven years Mr. Dawes had been sinking and exploring the edge of the South Staffordshire coal-field, and after spending £20,000, had come upon coal 14 ft. thick. The explorers came upon the coal at a depth of 308 yards, and at 420 yards they came upon the Upper Ludlow limestone. The whole of Mr. Dawes's mines were upon Lord Lyttelton's property, and the drivings took the direction of Haden-hill. The explorers came upon a downfall "fault," and that brought in the thick coal. As the roof rises and the floor dips, he confidently expected that the ten-yard coal, so famous in their country's annals, would be found.

OLD PARIS.—The most ancient cemetery in Paris is at present being removed and dug up at the cost of the State, and under the direction of the Government authorities. Its existence dates back to a period anterior to the sixth century, and, as we might expect, the work of exhumation has disclosed objects of the most valuable antiquarian interest. The cemetery was attached to the original Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards known as Ste. Geneviève, and a little book, written in the ninth century, and entitled "The Miracles of Ste. Geneviève," describes it as extending all along the road which led to the route to Sens, and including the territory of the Church of St. Marcel. It is at that part of the cemetery that the works are now being carried on, and the workmen have come upon a series of coffins, all belonging to the Merovingian epoch. The discovery of numerous skeletons not in coffins confirms an interesting point of antiquity connected with the adjoining church. The Church of St. Marcel was founded by Roland Comte de Blois, nephew of Charlemagne, and its chapter for a long time held the right of administering justice over a large part of the Faubourg St. Marcel. It had its regular officers, its procureur fiscal, its bailiff, and its register. The gibbets—the most popular attributes of justice in those days—were permanent institutions, and, in fact, remained standing there till 1674, when a Royal edict removed them to the Châtelet, which had just been created. In the church was the tomb of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, so well known as the "Maitre des Sentences," and in the cemetery itself were buried many men whose names are familiar to Europe—D'Aguesseau and Du Moulin, the famous lawyers and jurisconsults, De Thou and Duchesne, the historians, and several members of the princely House of Conti; but the remains of these and other illustrious dead have been already exhumed and removed to the catacombs in 1794. The coffins which the workmen have discovered are in some cases of very old date, some of stone, some of composition, and some of baked clay. The ornaments upon one prove it to date from the seventh century, and the heads of the skeletons are all found turned to the East, according to the usage of the primitive Church.—*Globe*.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.
BANKRUPTS.—J. CARSON, Bark-place—W. R. PHILLIPS, Piccadilly—S. HATCH, Asylum-road, builder—J. CUTHBERT, Newton-le-Willows, farmer and implement maker—R. H. HARRWOOD, Over Darwen, builder—W. FOWLER, Over Darwen, builder—W. MANGNALL, Bolton, solicitor.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CHRISTIE, Aberdeen, auctioneer—J. STURROCK, Ceres, near Cupar, baker and grocer—J. FERGUSON, Glasgow, spirit merchant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—E. BAND, Northampton, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—J. C. DICKERSON, Cheltenham, butcher—E. JONES, Ryd, Wiltshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. M. MILLER, Glasgow, commission agent—J. W. RICHARDSON, Glasgow, leather merchant—R. FIELD, Greenock, auctioneer—P. M'HAFFIE, Airdrie, spirit dealer—A. INDELEY, Montpelier, Aberdeen, chemical light manufacturer.

Now ready, price 10s.
VOL. XVIII.
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES
(New Series).
Also
Covers for Binding Vol. XVIII., and all the preceding
Vols. in the Series.
Reading Cases, 1s. 6d. each.
Indians to all the Vols., 1d. each;
or, free by post, three halfpenny stamps.
May be ordered of any Bookseller or
Newspaper in the United Kingdom, or from
the Publisher.
T. Fox, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED TIMES
requiring Back Numbers to Complete Sets may obtain
them by order through their Bookseller or Newspaper; but, if
preferred, will be forwarded post-free (if in print), per return
of post, by the Publisher on receipt of stamps to the value of
threepence-halfpenny for each Copy.
T. Fox, Publisher, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

REDUCED POSTAL TARIFF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
For the United Kingdom.
Three Months 3s. 10d.
Six Months 6s. 7d.
Twelve Months 12s. 3d.
(In all cases to be paid in Advance.)
Subscribers are respectfully requested to forward Post Office
Orders payable at the Somerset House Post Office, Strand, to
T. Fox, the Publisher—
Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready,
SIX COLOURED PLATES, PRICE ONE SHILLING.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON
ALMANACK FOR 1872,
containing
SIX EMBLEMATIC PICTURES OF BIRDS,
from Paintings by J. Wolf,
Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS:
Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena,
with Explanatory Notes;
Twelve Illustrations of
THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,
by E. Woodcock, as Headings to the Calendar.
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household;
her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers;
Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable
Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during
the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the
Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons;
Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of
Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High
Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large
amount of useful and valuable information, which has during
the past twenty years made the *Illustrated London*
Almanack the most acceptable and elegant companion to the
Library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknow-
ledged to be by far the cheapest *Almanack* ever published.
The unprecedented demand for the *Illustrated London*
Almanack year after year attests the Proprietor to still
greater exertions to secure for this *Almanack* a reputation as
favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation
second only to that of the *Illustrated London News*.
The *Illustrated London Almanack* is enclosed in an elegant
cover, printed in colours by the same process as the Six Coloured
Plates, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the
drawing-room table.
The *SHILLING ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK* is published at the
Office of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, 138, Strand, and sold
by all Booksellers and Newspapers.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 143.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for
NOVEMBER. With Illustrations by S. L. Fildes and
George Du Maurier.
CONTENTS.
Lord Kilgobbin. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter LVII.—Before the Door.
" LVIII.—A Doctor.
" LVIII.—In Turkey.
" LIX.—A Letter-Box.
Une Pétroleuse: A Souvenir of Versailles.
Princess Gallitzin.
Davidson Folk-Songs.
People I have Met.
The Adventures of Harry Richmond. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter LV.—My Return to England.
" LVI.—Janet and I.
" LVII.—Janet's Heroism.
" LVIII.—My Subjection.
" LIX.—I meet my First Playfellow and take my
Punishment.
" LX.—Conclusion.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

LEVEY'S POPULAR SONG,
"Emeralda," Sung by Madame Bodda-Pyne.
"Emeralda," Sung by Madame Rudersdorf.
"Emeralda," Sung by Madlle. Leibhart.
"Emeralda," Sung by Miss Furland.
Sent for 2d stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE
Let their Pianofortes on Hire for Three Years; after
which the instrument becomes the property of the Hirer. Easy
Terms, from 5s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted
and of the best manufacture. Pianofortes from 18s. 10d.
and 10s. Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

HARMONUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S
Easy Terms, from 2s. per quarter. Carriage free.
Illustrated Price-List post-free.
Ware Rooms, 104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME.—Pomade
To change Grey Hair and Beard in a few days to their
original Colour through the agency of light. Easy to apply.
Free from the poisons usually contained in the so-
called Hair-Bestellers, and gives more natural shade than
Hair-Dyes. Price, with brush, 3s. 6d.—Rimmel, 36, Strand; 128,
Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill; and 76, King's-road, Brighton.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes
superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect
to the skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 4d. stamps. Of all Chemists.

J. GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH
PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives
the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay,
and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED
TOILET and NURSERY POWDER, recommended for its
purity. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and at
Angel-passage, 38, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit
is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-
rivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest
Cognac brandy. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—A. Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

2538 AGENTS sell HORNIMAN'S TEA.
Good value for money is desired by all, hence
the general and increasing demand for Horniman's Pure Tea,
which is uniformly strong, wholesome, and truly cheap.
Genuine Fakes are signed
W. H. Horniman & Co.

QUININE WINE as supplied to the
Sick and Wounded during the late war. The expensive
forms in which this medicine is administered too often
preclude its adoption as a general tonic. The success of "Waters"
Quinine Wine arises from its careful preparation. Each
wine-glass full contains sufficient Quinine to make it an ex-
cellent restorative to the weak. It behoves the public to see
that they have Waters' Quinine Wine; for the results of
late Chancery proceedings elicited the fact that at least one un-
principled imitator did not use Quinine at all. All Grocers sell
Waters' Quinine Wine, at 30s. per doz.—WATERS and
WILLIAMS, Original Makers, Worcester House, 3, Eastcheap,
London. Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING
COMPANY (LIMITED).
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,
with full instructions for use.
Prime Qualities and free from Bone.
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the
kingdom.
Wholesale by
JOHN MCALL and CO., 57, Roudsitch, London.

GLENFIELD
STARCH.
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted
for the sake of extra profits.

TULLE, TABLATANE, and MUSLIN
MADE BALL-DRESSES.
Several Hundred New Modes, in every Style and Degree
of elegance, 18s. 8d. to 100s.
An elaborate Book of Engravings free.
The "Rowena," a most charming Dress, with ample Trained
Skirt, in White or any Colour,
1 guinea, a substantial box included.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

CRETONNES, CACHEMIRE, and FLANNELS FOR
DOLLY VARENS, POLONAISES, &c.
A choice collection of Elegant Designs, upon
black or white grounds, in Chintz colours of every combination.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS,
Beautifully Soft and Very Rich, specially adapted for
Complete Costumes, Dolly Vares, Casques, &c.
from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard (very wide).—Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES.
INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS,
made of the very best Wool (Waterproof), in rich
Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Navy, Violet, Blue, &c.,
at 21s. to 28s. 6d. the Full Costume. Patterns free.

SPECIAL FOREIGN NOVELTIES FOR
LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES.
Drap d'Italie, all Wool, beautifully soft, in very rich
Colours, from 22s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Habits Cloth, same
Colours, 21s. 6d. Popeline Velours a New Silken Fabric, 55s. 6d.
the Dress.
Rich Satin Cloths, all Wool, every Colour, 18s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
the Dress. Terry Cord Silk Poplins, in a perfectly new series of
shades, 35s. the Dress.
Patterns of all the above post-free from PETER ROBINSON'S.

CHEAP and USEFUL FABRICS
FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES.
Now ready, a Complete Collection of
New Material, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

FUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.
24 in. deep, 5 to 10 lbs. } choice
26 " " 8 to 12 lbs. } from
28 " " 9 to 15 lbs. } a
30 " " 11 to 20 lbs. } several
32 " " 15 to 25 lbs. } hundreds.
Ladies intending to purchase will find an advantage in doing
so early. The above Goods are warranted, and, having been
prepared during the summer months, are very much lower in
price than they could now be produced at. They are also
cheaper than last year.
PETER ROBINSON will be pleased to forward, free on ap-
plication, Engravings, with description of all this Season's New
Mantles. 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW MANTLES.
Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, lace, gimp, &c. 5 to 40 gs.
Velvet Mantle, fur trimmed 3 to 100 gs.
Velvet Jackets 3 to 10 gs.
Velvet Jackets, trimmed lace, gimp, &c. .. 3 to 15 gs.
Cloth Mantles, very rich in shape and trimming .. 5 to 15 gs.
Cloth Jackets, beautiful variety 1 to 6 gs.
House Jackets, novelties, shaped and lined .. 1 to 2 gs.
House Jackets, beautiful variety 1 to 3 gs.
Opera Jackets, embroidered with gold 3 to 10 gs.
Opera Mantles, some beautiful novelties .. 1 to 10 gs.
Waterproof Mantles, sleeves and capes .. 1 to 3 gs.
Waterproof Mantles, new and circular shapes .. 1 to 2 gs.
Illustrations of this Season's New Mantles
post-free on application.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS.
ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS
LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEAR-
ING OUT, at reduced prices, commencing at 30s.; also extra
qualities, 42s. and 63s. Patterns free.

UPWARDS OF 3000 PIECES OF
NEW SILKS and VELVETS
contracted for by
PETER ROBINSON
with the first Continental Manufacturers have now been
delivered. These Silks are specially adapted for the present
season, embracing the highest novelties, and being the largest
assorted Stock of New Silks
ever submitted to the public in this country. The prices will
be found moderate, and are sure to give satisfaction to all who
purchase.
The Silks commence at 24s. to 104s. the Robe.
The Velvets 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the yard.
A personal inspection is invited, but where it is not possible
Patterns will be forwarded free.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge,"
by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any
part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with
an excellent choice of articles, including made-up Skirts, Cos-
tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary
requisite.
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.
DRESSMAKING.
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,
without expensive Sundries.
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large
orders are executed at the shortest notice.
PETER ROBINSON'S
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street,
the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESS
FABRICS.
Gigantic Stock.
The Largest and Cheapest in the World.
Endless Variety—All Prices
All Colours—Best Quality
New Shades—New Stocks
New Mixtures—New Tints
Any length by the yard or Dross.
French Fabrics—German Twills
Wool Poplins—Roubaix Serges
Scotch Plaids—Scotch Serges
Aberdeen Linseys—Costume Cloths
Tartan Cheeses—Cable Cords
Satin Cloths—Victoria Cords
Scotch Tweeds—Challie Plaids
Wool Repps—Bradford Repps
Dolly Vares—Cretonnes.
Fine hand-loomed and Skirt Lengths, 1s. 2d. a yard,
brilliant colours and finest wool.
Better qualities, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d., with a full
Assortment of all the newest Colours and Black.

Chap Lots, under value.
Tartan Robe Boys and Shepherd's Checks,
5d. a yard.
Knickerbocker Linseys, 4d.
Silk Figured Repps, 6d.
A few last year's Bonnets
Checks, 3d.; Manufacturer's
present price, 1s. 2d.
Linsay Skirts, 30 inches
wide, 8d. a yard.
Also odd Dresses and Skirt Lengths of 5 to 15 yards.
Useful lots, at very low prices.
Patterns free everywhere.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

MODES, MADAME HANGION,
from Le Boulevard des Italiens, Paris,
begs to inform those who require the Choicest
and Newest Style of French Fashion, that she
has opened large SHOW-ROOMS at
111, Great Portland-street,
Regent-street, London, W.

SEALSKIN JACKETS, made of the finest
Skins, nicely Lined and Quilted, at 6s. each. Not to be
equalled. An abundant Stock of Jackets in imitation Seal, Silk,
Cloth, Beaver, &c.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House.

WIDE VELVETEENS, bright and soft
as silk. Sacrificed at 2s. 6d.; usually sold at 4s.
per yard. All Fashionable Colours at 3s. Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

FRENCH MERINOES.—Finest Quality
and double width, at 2s. per yard, in every fashionable
Colour, navy blue, bottle green, black, &c. This article is sup-
plied daily in large quantities, and gives entire satisfaction.
Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

SATIN CLOTH, Serges and Repps, in all
the fashionable Colours and Black, at 12s. 4d. Abundance of
Navy Blue, Bottle Green, Fawn, &c. Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge-road.

BAKER and CRISP'S
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS
Plain Silks.
Corded Silks.
Fancy Silks.
Light Silks.
Dark Silks.
Japanese Silks.
Baker and Crisp are now selling upwards
of 35,000 worth
of Cheap, Intermediate, and Rich Silks,
suitable for every occasion,
from 21s. to 55s. Full Dress.
Patterns sent free.—108, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
No. 1. Super Imperial Black Silks .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 2. Super Plus Ultra Black Silks .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 3. Richest Black Silks .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 4. Richest Black Gros Grains .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 5. Richest Corded Black Silks .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 6. Richest Figured Black Silks .. 25s. 6d. to 55s.
No. 7. Richest Black Satins, Satin
Turcs, Gros Ryaux, Orlomans, &c. from 25s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—108, Regent-street, Baker and Crisp.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Wool SERGES, at 6s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. Full Dress.
New Silk Serges .. 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
New Wool Repps .. 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. "
New Silk Repps, very best .. 25s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "
New Satin Cloths .. 14s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
New Satin Laine .. 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. "
New Satine Turc .. 25s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "
New Genoa Twill .. 8s. 11d. to 18s. 6d. "
New French Diagonal .. 21s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "
New Soft Cords .. 5s. 11d. to 18s. 6d. "
New Laine Cords .. 10s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "
New French Merinos .. 8s. 6d. "
New French Merinos .. 12s. 6d. "
New French Merinos .. 15s. 6d. "
New French Merinos .. 21s. 6d. "
New Fancy Dresses .. 6s. 11d. to 37s. 6d. "
New Wool Poplins .. 11s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. "
New Wool Poplins .. 11s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. "
Also, Silk Poplin Inventory Cloths, French Flannels, London
Cords, Wool Shirtings, Belgian, German, Scotch, and other
Fabrics, suitable for every grade of wear, from 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.
Baker and Crisp, 108, Regent-street, London.

LACES! LACES! LACES!—NOTICE.
The New Alces, Yaks, and Maltese, in White, Beff, and
all Colours, to match the latest fashions.
Patterns free.—108, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.
1000 Boxes of Lyons Silk
Velveteens, all Colours, from 15s. 6d.
Full Dress. Patterns Free.—BAKER and CRISP.

MRS. YOUNG'S "ONE GUINEA"

FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS.
PATTERNS and ILLUSTRATIONS
Post-free.
128 and 129, OXFORD-STREET,
London, W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING
BANDS, for use before and after accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to
POPE and PLANTE, 1, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

GLENFIELD
STARCH.
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;
and her Majesty's Laundress says that
"It is the finest Starch she ever used."
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority
Beware of spurious imitations.

ILFELD PARQUET FLOORS.
Universally acknowledged to be the best.
By appointment to
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR,
and all the Courts and Museums of Germany.
10 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
Sole Depot—
13, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W.

J. C. and J. FIELD'S
NEW PATENT and OTHER CANDLES, NIGHT
LIGHTS, and TOILET SOAPS.

OSOKERIT—Patented.—This well-known Candle gives the
most brilliant light, and from its hardness is specially adapted
for Ball-Rooms, &c.
SPERMACEIN and COMPOSITION, or TRANSPARENT
WAX CANDLES.—These beautiful Candles, the latter used by
her Majesty, distinguished by their soft light and steady burn-
ing, still maintain, in spite of the numerous competing varieties
introduced of late, their high position amongst the upper
classes, and can be had either with plain or patent self-fitting
cups as desired.
SELF-FITTING.—These admirable Candles are yearly in
increasing demand, and are supplied as heretofore in Spermacein,
Paraffine, Petro-Stearine, and also in Chamber Candles,
12 in a box.
WEDGE-FITTING.—The trouble and danger of paper are
avoided by the use of these patented Candles. Under the name of
the "Westminster Wedge Candles" they are supplied as follows:

Transparent Paraffine, } 6's, 8's, and 12's
Hard white and glossy Stearine, } to 1b. only.
Composites of all qualities, }
AND
Chamber Candles, 12 candles in a box.

NON-UTTERING CANDLES.—The tendency to gutter
greatly lessened, are sold as follows:—The Channelled Candles
yellow; The Fluted Candles, clear, in boxes of 12, 18, and 30
candles each; and the Cable Candles, white, in boxes of 12, 18, and
24 candles each. The candles varying in size, each box of the
same quality is sold at the same price.
The AERATED CANDLES have longitudinal internal chan-
nels for the prevention of guttering, and into these external air
is introduced, adding brilliancy to the flame. Sold in boxes of
12, 18, and 24 candles each, varying in size, and the same price
each box.
NIGHT LIGHTS.—Certainty and regularity. OGLEY'S
STAR NIGHT LIGHTS, as a rule, burn their time and give a
good light.
TOILET SOAPS.—The well-known UNITED SERVICE
TABLETS in general use through the United Kingdom, the
Colonies, and British Settlements throughout the world.
The SPERMACEIN TABLET possesses valuable emollient
properties, and is exquisitely perfumed.

J. C. and J. FIELD'S
NEW PATENT and OTHER CANDLES, NIGHT LIGHTS,
and TOILET SOAPS.
may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the United Kingdom.
The Trade alone supplied; but Messrs. Field will be happy to
supply consumers with any information as to the special
qualities of their goods and with the names of their nearest
Vendors.

HEALTH FLANNEL and MEDICATED
BANDS (Dr. DURAND'S PATENTED).—All who value
their health and would prolong their lives should wear these
marvellous preservatives. They are permanent cures for pul-
monary, rheumatic, and nervous affections, and a thorough
safeguard against cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, and every
form of epidemic. Bands from 7s. 6d. to 30s. each; flannel
from 5s. to 16s. per yard. Catalogues free.—Sole Agents, Messrs.
MARTIN and CO., 27, Coleman-street, E.C.

SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN
DISEASES.
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE. Agreeable, villating, and invigorating,
its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it
as directed. Sold by Chemists and the maker,
H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.

HEALTHY DIGESTION.
Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy
digestive organs, and when they are impaired the popular and
professional remedy
MORSON'S PEPERINE.
Sold in Bottles and Cans, from 2s. 6d. by all Chemists, and
the Manufacturers,
Thomas Morson and Son,
124, Southampton-row, W.C. London. See name on label.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
Impure blood, no matter how caused, is the foundation
of all disease, hence the value of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S
PILLS, which effectually cleanse the vital fluid from all im-
purities. They strengthen all the organs and restore impaired
health when all other remedies have failed.
Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,
at 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

THE PATENT
SELF-CLOSING COAL VASE.
The most convenient and useful ever invented.
Suitable for the Office, Library, Hall, Dining and Drawing
Room.
RICHARD and JOHN BLACK, 285, Strand, London.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL WINTER
EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH
and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH
GALLERY, 130, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Half-past
Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE
Accidents Cause Loss of Time.
ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF MONEY.
Provides against Accidents of all Kinds
by insuring with the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
An Annual Payment of 2s. to 25s.
Insures 1000s at Death,
or an Allowance at the rate of
5d per week for injury.
Offices—44, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKAUBERT'S GOLDEN LOTION, a safe and positive cure
for Scurvy, Itch, Ringworm, Redness, and Pimples, all Skin
Diseases, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. Of all Chemists, and W.
E. Akerhurst and Co., 5, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

A NOTHER CURE (this week, Nov. 4, 1871)
of Bronchitis and Hoarseness by Dr. LOGCOCK'S
WAFERS.—Mr. Buckley, Chemist, Kingston, writes:—"A
case of periodical bronchitis was completely cured by their use."
Is. 1d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS
are universally extolled
for curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma;
for subduing irregular action of the heart and
alleviating palpitations.
The Ointment must be rubbed and perseveringly rubbed upon
the back and chest twice a day.

THE LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, for
the reception of every form of Contagious Fever, has no
endowment, and is the only Institution in London for the
treatment of patients who are not paupers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be gratefully re-
ceived by Messrs. Dimdale and Co., 20, Cornhill; Messrs.
Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand
Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and by the Secretary, at the Hos-
pital, Liverpool-road, Islington.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES,
Clapham-road (Instituted 1851).
Patroness—H.B.H. the Princess of WALES.
Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Gibbons.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.,
54, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross.
The Institution extends its operations to all parts of the
United Kingdom. It provides for those afflicted with incurable
disease a home for life, with every comfort and medical
attendance.
Patients are admitted and annuities of £20 are obtained by
elections. No person under 20 years of age nor of the pauper
class is eligible.
Full particulars and the necessary forms may be procured
from the Secretary.
DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly
solicited.
Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C. EDWARD WEAVER, Sec.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS,
REFUGES, &c.
President—Earl of SHAFTESBURY.
Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.
Open all the year.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—A very earnest
Appeal for Funds has become necessary to carry on the work
of instruction and support afforded by this Institution.
The year's statistics show 1300 children under instruction;
257 placed out; a large attendance in the adult classes: 4108 men
and women of character passed through the Refuges; 1346
placed out; 17,000 persons attended the Ragged Church services,
225 servants clothed and sent to domestic service. Altogether,
60,000 persons benefited during the year, at a cost of £3000, con-
tributed by voluntary contributions.
DONATIONS thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs.
Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Ransom and Co.,
Fleet-street; George Moore, Esq., Treasurer, Bow-church-
yard; or by Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 17, Berners-street, W.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, Euston-
road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UN-
IVERSAL MEDICINES, in Boxes at 7s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d.,
and 1s. each. Sold by the Hygienic Agents and Medicine
Vendors generally.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-
road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-
mendation. FUNDS urgently needed.
JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West
Strand, W.C.—This Hospital provides accommodation for
100 In-Patients constantly, and affords relief to upwards of 4000
cases of accident and emergency annually. CONTRIBUTIONS
are earnestly solicited. HENRY WOOLCOTT, Sec.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-
square (established 1852), for the Reception of Patients
from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this
National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and
suffering woman in the land.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom,
Bouverie, and Co. HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR
DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park. The Com-
mittee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS in support of the ex-
tensive operations of this Institution. The Hospital is entirely
dependent on voluntary support. 205,000 Patients have been
relieved by the Charity since its commencement, in 1848.
Treasurer—Henry Tucker, Esq., 30, Gresham-street.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
Hon. Sec. WILLIAM JONES, Sec.
Office, 24, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 48
Highgate, and 49, Great Ormond-st., W.C., and Cromwell House,
Highgate.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.
The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.
Bankers—Williams, Descon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs.
Herries. SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.—Patron, his
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
This Society was established in the year 1854 for the purpose
of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.
The number of patients assisted by the Society to Midsummer
last was 67,057. Within the last three years more than 450
letters have been sent to the clergy of the poorer districts in
London for distribution among their parishioners.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received
by the bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, E.C.; the Collector
Mr. Geo. Henry Leah, Jun., 73, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
W.; and by the Secretary, at No. 27, Great James-street,
Bedford-row